# DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

## Soviet Union

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## INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

### DISARMAMENT/START/MBFR

U.S. INF Stance, 'Two-Key' Proposal Rapped AA 1
NATO Euromissile Deployment Campaign Depicted AA 2
Euromissiles To 'Grossly Upset' Nuclear Parity [Vasiliyev] AA 3

### WORLD & REGIONAL ISSUES

'Expansion' of NATO Zone of Operation Noted [Drobkov in PRAVDA 13 Aug] CC 1
Progress at Madrid CSCE Meeting Assessed [Alekseyev in NEW TIMES No 32] CC 3

### UNITED STATES & CANADA

Justice Report on Shielding Barbie 'Cynical' A 1
U.S. Seen To Harbor Ukrainian War Criminals A 1
Military, Strategic Linkage in Foreign Aid Eyed [Ovchinnikov in PRAVDA 12 Aug] A 2
Developments in 'New Watergate' Affair Cited A 5
U.S. Trade Union Delegation Meets With Shalayev A 5

### CHINA

Hu Yaobang Views Ties With USSR, U.S., Japan B 1
PRC Conference on Construction Questions Held [PRAVDA 13 Aug] B 1

### NORTHEAST ASIA

Trade Ministry Agrees To Conference With Japan [KYODO] C 1
Security 'Pretext' for Japan Basing of F-16's [Vdovin in PRAVDA 16 Aug] C 1
More on 38th Anniversary of DPRK Liberation C 2
  Wreathlaying Ceremony [PRAVDA 16 Aug] C 2
  Moscow Soiree Held C 2

SOUTH ASIA

UN Issues DRA's Protest at Pakistani Claims D 1
        [PRAVDA 12 Aug]
DRA Official on MPR, Indian Ties, Soviet Troops D 1
        [East Berlin NEUE ZEIT 12 Aug]
USSR Sends Independence Day Greetings to India D 3
        [PRAVDA 15 Aug]

EASTERN EUROPE

GDR Sentences 'U.S. Secret Service Agent' [IZVESTIYA 14 Aug] F 1
Briefs: Polish Labor in Ukraine F 1

WESTERN EUROPE

Nordic Premiers Discuss 'Nuclear-Free North' G 1
        [IZVESTIYA 13 Aug]
USSR Official Calls for More Trade With Finland G 2
Belgian Communications Minister Visits USSR G 2
Moscow Radio on Western Broadcasting to USSR G 2
    Radio Liberty 'Viper's Nest' G 2
    Intelligence Service Uses BBC G 4
    VOA Vehicle for Propaganda G 6
    Deutsche Welle's 'Slanders' G 9

MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA

Syria's Az-Zu'bi Meets With Soviet Officials H 1
        [IZVESTIYA 16 Aug]
    Talks With Supreme Soviet [IZVESTIYA 16 Aug] H 1
    Departure Statement H 2
Al-Asad Pledges Aid If Libya Faces 'Aggression' H 2
        [KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 14 Aug]
U.S. 'Rebuffed' on Libya at UN Security Council H 3
Moscow Public Meeting Supports Palestine H 3

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

International Involvement in Africa Addressed J 1
    U.S. 'Big Stick' J 1
        [Vinogradov in KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 14 Aug]
    Bright Star 'Fist' to Africa [Tanov] J 3
    U.S., NATO 'Pincers' [Shabayev] J 5
    'Military Operations' [Soltan] J 5
    U.S. African Horn Policy J 6
        [Tarasov in SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA 13 Aug]
New USSR Ambassador to Kenya Appointed J 7
        [PRAVDA 9 Aug]

### LATIN AMERICA & CARIBBEAN

Mexican, U.S. Differences Remain After Meeting [Golembiovskiy in IZVESTIYA 16 Aug] K 1
Guatemala Coup 'Suits' U.S. Imperialist Ambitions [Novikov] K 1
Paraguay's Stroessner Sworn In U.S. 'Close Friend' [Yenikeyev] K 3
Chilean Socialist Leader Remarks on Protest Day K 3
U.S. Ambitions in Central America Denounced [Volskiy in NEW TIMES No 32] K 4
U.S. 'Armada' Sailing Toward Central America K 7
USSR Public Protests U.S. Acts in Central America K 7
U.S. 'Inflames' Situation Around Nicaragua [Novikov] K 8

## NATIONAL AFFAIRS

### POLITICAL & SOCIAL DEVELOPMENTS

CPSU Veterans Speak at Meeting With Andropov [PRAVDA 16 Aug] R 1
Gromyko Writes Preface to New Publication R 10
IZVESTIYA Views Labor Collectives' Role [12 Aug] R 11
Azerbaijan Rayon Party Committee Holds Plenum R 16
Armenian Communist Party CC Holds Plenum [SOVETAKAN AYASTAN 13 Jul] R 16
Turkmen Justice Ministry, Supreme Court Meet R 17

### ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS

Tyumen Gas Pipeline Progress Described [PRAVDA 30 Jul] S 1
Yenisey River Economy Project Detailed S 3
Briefs: New Power Stations S 3

### AGRICULTURAL AFFAIRS

CSA Reports on Harvesting of Winter Crops T 1
SELSKAYA ZHIZN Editorial on Seed Procurement [14 Aug] T 1
Lags in Grain Deliveries to Elevators Reported T 2

### SCIENTIFIC AFFAIRS

Salyut-7 Cosmonauts Perform Redocking Maneuver U 1
Briefs: UN Seminar Visits Tashkent U 1

### MILITARY DEVELOPMENTS

Shestopalov Greets Military Constructors V 1
Deputy Air Force Chief Discusses Combat Might V 3
Warsaw Pact Units To Hold Exercise in North Sea [DPA] V 4

## U.S. INF STANCE, 'TWO-KEY' PROPOSAL RAPPED

LD161509 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0800 GMT 16 Aug 83

[Text] In a number of Western European countries -- the FRG, Britain, the Benelux countries -- there is growing discussion of the NATO intentions to deploy new American nuclear missiles in these states. I will ask political observer Aleksandr Zholkver to brief our listeners on this discussion and the arguments raised. Over to you, Aleksandr Vasilyevich.

[Begin Zholkver recording] I should point out that perhaps the most widespread argument in this discussion is the recognition of the great danger of the NATO plans. Matters have gone so far that recently even such a conservative politician as Strauss, the leader of the Bavarian Christian Social Union, stated that the FRG's interests would not be served by it being drawn into war. I saw his interview in the Hamburg Magazine STERN in which a so-called "two-key" system, in particular, is proposed, so that, as the correspondent commented, the Americans would not fire their missiles until the West Germans turned their key. I will examine the merits and shortcomings of such a system, especially since some West German politicians themselves consider it to be somewhat impracticable, and furthermore, designed on the whole to approve in principle the deployment in the FRG of the new American nuclear missiles. The majority of the arguments put forward in the course of this broadening discussion boil down to the fact that deployment of these missiles should be avoided, and not only in the FRG but in Europe as a whole.

What are these arguments? First and foremost, the recognition of the fact that approximate parity exists between NATO and the Soviet Union with regard to nuclear weapons in Europe. In making this comparison here, all components must of course be taken into account -- both the American nuclear bombers sited at airfields in Western Europe and on aircraft carriers off its shores, as well as the British and French nuclear weapon-carrying missiles. With regard to the latter, incidentally, even a U.S. Senate committee recently urged that these be taken into account.

And now, more and more politicians and military experts, too, to say nothing of those taking part in anti-war movements, stress that security in Europe and, indeed, on other continents, can be secured not by means of further increases in weapons, but only by reducing them. The Soviet Union adheres to just such a point of view. It is not an increase in the number of missiles that will bring about a step forward in the negotiations, Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov said, but the desire to find a mutually acceptable solution on a substantial reduction of nuclear confrontation, based upon taking account of the realities, equality, and equal security. Just such an aspiration is contained in the Soviet position at the negotiations on strategic weapons and nuclear armaments in Europe.

You are aware, comrades, that at both these and other Soviet-American negotiations in Geneva, a recess has now been announced. What are both sides engaged upon during the Geneva holidays? The United States is pushing ahead with deployment of the MX and Midgetman strategic missiles, and tests of the Pershing II missiles -- which if deployed in Western Europe will also play the role of strategic weapons for the United States -- are being carried out, though unsuccessfully so far, it is true. Plans for building new aircraft carriers have been promulgated in the White House; and at the same time President Reagan stated unambiguously that the United States is dedicating itself to the task of attaining naval superiority.

The Soviet Union does not aspire to military superiority, although naturally it will not concede such superiority to the other side. This was stated in the recent replies to questions from a TASS correspondent given by Marshal of the Soviet Union Ustinov, the USSR minister of defense. In this interview the Soviet Union's constructive proposals, which remain on the Geneva negotiating table, even if it is at present unattended, were expounded once again. There are proposals that there should be no nuclear weapons in Europe at all, neither medium-range nor tactical. To start with, we proposed that both sides should reduce their medium-range weapons by over two-thirds. In so doing, the Soviet Union is prepared to keep only as many missiles as Britain and France have, and to come to an agreement on parity -- at the lowest possible level, at that -- not only in missiles and aircraft, but also in warheads on them. Thus, as Yuriy Vladmirovich Andropov said, success at the negotiations is possible if the United States and NATO are finally able to make a sober evaluation of the situation and renounce their one-sided and futile approach, which is built upon the aim to obtain unilateral disarmament from the USSR.

This realistic and constructive position of the Soviet Union meets with increasing understanding and support among those participating in the widespread discussion which is at present being held in Western Europe.

## NATO EUROMISSILE DEPLOYMENT CAMPAIGN DEPICTED

LD121703 Moscow TASS in English 1548 GMT 12 Aug 83

["NATO Out To Influence Public Opinion" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Paris August 12 TASS -- It has come to light here that as the target date for the deployment of U.S. Pershing-2 and cruise missiles in Western Europe is drawing nearer, the NATO Headquarters has devised a plan to pool the efforts of all the information and propaganda services of the countries participating in the alliance.

According to news reports, the NATO brass are discussing measures to counter the anti-missile movement in West European countries. The U.S. Central Intelligence Agency is used to compromise the public movement against the deployment of new American nuclear missiles in Western Europe. On U.S. initiative all the governments of the member countries of the alliance are to draw up plans for information and propaganda work in support of the measures taken by the North Atlantic alliance with due regard for specific conditions of every country.

The state managers of that campaign, intended to convince the West European public that NATO's military strategy is "the best guarantee of peace," are planning pro-missile marches in different countries of the alliance to counter the public movement against nuclear arms.

A bureau of information on security problems has been set up in the United States and a committee called "Peace Through NATO" in Britain. The CDU party in West Germany is planning to hold gatherings "10,000 pro-NATO days for peace and security with Pershings." The West German Government for its part has approved a bill drastically curtailing the right of the West Germans to hold demonstrations of protest against NATO's sinister plans. According to Herbert Schnorr, the Social Democratic interior minister of North Rhine-Westphalia, the aim of the bill is to put participants in peace demonstrations on one plank with criminals.

A propaganda centre including representatives of the foreign and defence ministries and of the press and information department led by Juergen Sudhoff, deputy official spokesman of the government, has been set up in Bonn.

The plans made by West Germany's Interior Minister Friedrich Zimmermann (CSU) include the use against demonstrators of the "C-S" gas, which was widely employed by the American Army against the civilian population of Vietnam.

Police and security forces are being sent to American military bases on the British Isles on orders from Defence Secretary Heseltine and extra barbed-wire barricades are being put up. The purpose of these actions is to thwart mass manifestations. The Tory cabinet resorts ever more often to flagrant legal and police repression of the peace forces.

## EUROMISSILES TO 'GROSSLY UPSET' NUCLEAR PARITY

LD070258 Moscow in English to North America 2200 GMT 6 Aug 83

[Text] And now Mikhail Vasiliyev analyzes the concept of military parity:

Military parity means a balance between the Soviet Union and the United States and NATO and the Warsaw Treaty. Such a Soviet-American balance became a fact in the seventies. This was reflected in the SALT I and SALT II treaties. They were based on the principle of equality and like security. But the United States began to treat the problem differently, especially after the Reagan administration came to power: namely, Washington decided to upset the military strategic balance in its favor. This explains why the SALT II treaty was not ratified. A series of Soviet-American arms control talks were unilaterally suspended by the American side. President Reagan approved a large-scale program of rearming America, claiming that the Soviet Union alone benefited from the international relaxation and that it was a military threat.

Despite all this, the Soviet Union managed to bring the United States to a negotiating table in Geneva, to discuss the limitation of strategic weapons and medium-range nuclear arms in Europe. But before the talks began, Washington made its NATO allies agree to the deployment of Pershing II and cruise missiles on their territories if by the end of 1983, the Geneva talks yield no results. The condition contained an ill intention. The talks could be quite intentionally deadlocked, leaving the NATO countries with no other option but to allow their territories to be used by the United States for the siting of first-strike nuclear weapons. Nuclear parity in Europe would be grossly upset in United States and NATO's favor. This helps to explain why the Geneva talks are treading water. The United States ignores the principle of equality and like security. While the talks still go on, the Pentagon is constructing launching sites in West Germany, in Great Britain and Italy and develops and produces new weapons.

The question is: Does the United States want any agreements with the Soviet Union? Several days ago, Assistant Defense Secretary Richard Perle told congressmen that the administration would go ahead with the production of such arms as the MX, B-1 and Stealth bombers and the Trident-2 submarines even if an arms control agreement with the Soviet Union were reached. It must be perfectly clear that the socialist nations cannot be indifferent to the violation of military parity and the deployment of new types of first-strike nuclear arms near the borders of the Soviet Union and its allies. Retaliatory measures won't be long in coming and as the Soviet side has said, time and again, they will include steps with respect to the territory of the United States. As Soviet leader Yuriy Andropov has stressed, the existence of military-strategic balance is one of the most important results of the past decade. It requires an enormous effort on the part of the Soviet people and peoples in other socialist nations and will never allow anyone to upset it.

## 'EXPANSION' OF NATO ZONE OF OPERATION NOTED

PM161354 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 Aug 83 First Edition p 4

[Own correspondent V. Drobkov dispatch: "The Assistant's Role"]

[Text] Brussels, Aug -- Who will fill the "breach" in the NATO military structure in Western Europe if the U.S. troops stationed there are transferred to "defend Western interests" in the Near East, Africa, or Asia?

Washington has long set that question to its West European NATO partners with the aim of embroiling them in its adventures. It has repeatedly been raised at various North Atlantic bloc meetings. It has been discussed on a broad level at a series of conferences of leading NATO military and political bodies in Brussels and Paris. NATO's ministers and generals have vociferously discussed the problem of the "role-sharing" in the event of military opeations outside the "NATO zone of responsibility" at any point on the globe where Western interests are threatened.

It is not hard to guess the reasons for Washington's persistence. First, it is considerably cheaper to operate jointly in costly adventures thousands of miles away from the "free world's" borders. Second, by involving its partners in dubious actions overseas the United States is transferring some of the responsibility to them. Third, and perhaps the main reason, by hiding behind the mask of the defense of the interests of "the West as a whole" Washington is establishing itself in the role of "world policeman" and is facilitating the task of imposing its will on other countries. Finally, in expatiating on the dangers allegedly threatening the West in distant parts of the world, and on the need to be ready to rebuff those dangers, it is possible to urge the NATO allies into a further buildup of military potential and, after involving them in the arms race, the United States will find it easier to maintain its dominant position with regard to Western Europe and Japan.

The conditioning of the allies, which began a few years ago, has now reached an unprecedented scale. In Brussels, America's representatives have bluntly demanded that the partners galvanize their preparation for assisting the United States "beyond" NATO's "borders." As journalists have already been told by a high-ranking U.S. representative, the chief of the Pentagon has called on the allies to formulate specific plans for NATO participation in operations outside the bloc zone. According to that representative, C. Weinberger has "warned" the NATO countries' military ministers that troops directly based in Europe may be used for intervention in distant parts of the world. In other words, the Pentagon is planning on transforming Western Europe into a bridgehead for aggression in the Near East, Asia, and Africa.

Among C. Weinberger's audience were supporters of that dangerous idea. Thus, West German Defense Minister M. Woerner has declared a readiness to "compensate" for those U.S. forces in the FRG who will be earmarked for transfer beyond the NATO zone. NATO's military experts are completing the formulation of recommendations for such an eventuality, the spokesman of the U.S. delegation in Brussels announced.

A special brochure on "contributions to the defense" of Western Europe, published in Brussels by the NATO Eurogroup, indicates that although the leading role in "safeguarding the alliance's interests against a threat outside the treaty zone" belongs to the United States, many Eurogroup countries "could assist" the Pengagon "by providing transit and auxiliary services." The brochure points out that a number of West European states are already providing military assistance to states beyond NATO's borders and are participating in "multinational forces."

Thus, the NATO states' military links with Third World countries and their much-vaunted "peace-keeping" participation in military contingents stationed beyond the bloc's borders, such as the U.S.-Franco-British-Italian forces in Lebanon, are essentially a hidden reserve for the contingency of NATO punitive actions outside its "zone of responsibility."

The attention that the Atlanticists are paying to the preparation for actions beyond the bloc's borders is also indicated by the fact that three items of a recent NATO Military Planning Committee communique were devoted to this particular problem. The NATO defense ministers have also stated that if, after consulting with the allies, the United States undertakes actions in distant parts of the world, " a given alliance country, by national decision, will make an important contribution to the alliance's security by providing its facilities to assist in the deployment cf forces necessary to increase the deterrence effect in those regions." The florid phrases conceal a clear threat to use Western Europe's ports, airfields, military bases, launch pads, and transport facilities for the preparation of strikes against targets outside the NATO zone. A subsequent item on the Military Planning Committee communique mentions the preparation of measures linking the defense of the NATO zone with U.S. plans to utilize the "Rapid Deployment Forces" [RDF] -- the Pentagon's interventionist strike corps -- which is earmarked for aggressive actions far from America's borders.

The creation of the RDF is already practically complete in the United States. A Central Command has been organized. Contingents have been allocated from the U.S. ground forces, Air Force, and Navy. Operational plans have been outlined for "intervention" in the world's "trouble spots." Maneuvers are being held near them. RDF subdivisions have already been deployed in forward-based positions in the Near East, the Indian Ocean, and at U.S. bases in Asia. Now, as can be seen, the Pentagon wants to give the RDF a European "permit" as well.

In this context the creation of major stockpiles of U.S. military hardware, arms, and ammunition in the bloc countries appears in a new light. Officially they are intended for reinforcements which it is proposed to transfer from the United States to Europe in the event of an increase in tension or the eruption of a military conflict. It is now clear that Western Europe is increasingly being transformed into an arsenal for the Pentagon's interventionist forces. At the same time, Washington is trying to get Bonn to set up special troop divisions which would initially back up the transfer of U.S. interventionist forces and could subsequently become involved in campaigns beyond the FRG's borders.

Furthermore, in recent months there have been increasingly frequent press reports to the effect that the base for U.S. cruise missiles being built at Comiso in Sicily could be used for delivering strikes against African and Near East countries. The strike zone of the medium-range nuclear missiles that are planned for deployment at Comiso includes many potential targets of the U.S. RDF. Since the control of the base and the missiles in Sicily will belong totally to the U.S. military, there is no reason to doubt the Pentagon's ability to use them, at its own discretion, to resolve those operational tasks which Washington is setting the Pentagon.

The United States is not alone in its attempts to extend NATO's "borders" and to turn the bloc into the watchman of the "West's vital interests" throughout the world. Other bloc countries have also resorted to military actions thousands of kilometers from their borders in recent years. NATO's strategists are now intensively studying the lessons of Britain's military adventure in the South Atlantic. Let us recall that British forces usually belonging to NATO were used to conduct that adventure. The bloc allies, who gave Britain their blessing for a war for its colonial heritage, filled the "breech" created by the removal of its ships from NATO waters.

The Pentagon placed its bases at the British armada's disposal, helped to supply it with everything necessary for conducting the "Falklands operation," and provided intelligence information obtained by U.S. spy satellites on the movement of the Argentine forces. The South Atlantic war was essentially the largest coordinated military action by the North Atlantic allies outside the NATO zone.

Guided by the "Falklands experience," Britain and some other NATO countries are now stepping up the creation of mobile intervention forces capable of conducting military operations thousands of kilometers from their bases. Far-reaching measures are being undertaken in this direction in France, which has formally left the NATO military structure. While ostentatiously trying to demonstrate the purely national tasks of its armed forces, Paris has been perceptibly modifying its military doctrine recently toward rapprochement with Atlanticist militarist guidelines. French ground forces subdivisions, the Air Force, and the Navy are being enlisted increasingly actively in military exercises conducted by NATO countries, including those on the edge of the bloc's "zone of responsibility." The French troops' tasks already include the "defense" of the alliance countries in Western Europe and the Mediterranean as well as a number of states in distant parts of the world. To consolidate those plans a French Rapid Action Force is being set up as a direct equivalent of the U.S. RDF.

The intervention by French and U.S. forces in the internal conflict in Chad is a clear "trial run," a verification of the concepts of expanding the NATO sphere of action. The interventionist actions against that African country are being combined with the organization of large-scale military maneuvers by the U.S. RDF in northeast Africa.

As can be seen, some Atlanticists have completely forgotten the lamentable results of military interference by NATO states, individually and in groups, in Indochina and the Near East.

Of course, even in the North Atlantic bloc countries there are realistically-minded politicians and statesmen among whom NATO's preparation for adventures beyond the bloc's "borders" is causing justified misgivings and protests. As the well informed bulletin WESTERN WORLD, published in Brussels, wrote recently, the European allies, particularly those on the alliance's southern flank, are afraid of being embroiled in actions of this kind. Some countries on the alliance's northern borders also doubt the appropriateness of the bloc's intervention in events beyond its borders. So far, however, the sober voices in NATO have not been very loud. Meanwhile, the preparations to turn the West European NATO members into the assistants of the American "world policeman" are continuing.

## PROGRESS AT MADRID CSCE MEETING ASSESSED

PM161141 Moscow NEW TIMES in English No 32 Aug 83 pp 8-9

[A. Alekseyev article: "In the Interests of Peace and Detente"]

[Text] The participants in the Madrid meeting have made a decisive step towards its successful conclusion: They have in fact come to an agreement on the final document (the delegation of Malta is the only one to insist on certain reservations) and the conclusive stage of the meeting has been slated for September 7-9. It is expected that it will be attended by the foreign ministers of the participating countries who will make their final statements.

For almost three years intensive political struggle and intricate diplomatic manoeuvering have been going on at the meeting and around it. More than once it seemed to have reached a dead end, to be on the brink of failure. All the more significant is the fact that agreement has been reached as a positive programme of action to strengthen security and promote cooperation in Europe has been drafted.

The successful completion of the Madrid meeting is of fundamental importance. Noting that in the course of an intense and long political struggle the overwhelming majority of the states opted for mutually acceptable decisions notwithstanding the policy pursued by certain circles, Yuriy Andropov stressed that this was "a healthy and promising sign."

The policy of detente, it has been demonstrated again in Madrid, possesses a considerable reserve of viability even though many in the West have hastened to pronounce it dead. Detente is not an abstract notion based on wishful thinking. It reflects the objective reality of the coexistence of states with different social systems which cannot be anything but peaceful in our time unless humanity is deliberately being pushed towards a nuclear catastrophe.

For obvious reasons the policy of detente has struck particularly deep roots in Europe. The history and geography of the European Continent, the existing territorial, political, and military-strategic realities, demonstrate that there is no reasonable alternative to detente. The philosophy of detente, embodied in practical measures and consolidated by a number of important bilateral treaties later summarized in the Helsinki Final Act, has become an integral element of European political thought. It is not fortuitous that the draft of the final document of the Madrid meeting reflects the participants' resolve to devote further effort to make detente an effective, continuing, and increasingly viable and comprehensive process, universal in scope, in conformity with the Final Act.

The Madrid meeting has shown that even in conditions of a serious aggravation of the world situation the only productive way to maintain relations between states lies through rigid confrontation from positions of strength, which has again been proclaimed the acme of political wisdom in Washington and some other Western capitals. The negotiations, naturally, must be aimed at attaining an honest and mutually acceptable accord, taking into account the partners' principal interests and stands.

It is said, however, that one swallow does not make a summer: At the Soviet-American talks in Geneva and the Vienna talks, the United States and their NATO allies are still trying to attain unilateral advantages and achieve military superiority. The interests of peace, of European and world security, call for a decisive breakthough at these talks so as not only to prevent a new increase in the level of military, particularly nuclear, confrontation, but to reduce this level as much as possible. It would be a grave mistake on the part of the West not to develop further the trend towards reduction of tensions that has manifested itself in Madrid.

The final document of the all-European forum has been drafted in the course of difficult talks. Some of its clauses bear the mark of a compromise. Nor could this have been otherwise. At the same time it is firmly based on the Helsinki Final Act and fully accords with its principles and aims, reaffirming the need strictly to respect and implement the ten principles that the states-participants in the all-European conference pledged to abide by in international relations. Among these are such basic norms of international law as sovereign equality, which includes the right of a state to determine its own laws and administrative regulations, as well as non-interference in internal affairs -- that is, the norms that certain circles in the West would choose to ignore in their relations with the socialist countries.

This must be underlined because some in the West, particularly in the USA, wish to interpret the Final Act to their own liking, insisting on provisions it does not contain and ignoring the basic principles that form its core. More, they would like to use the Final Act as a means of kindling psychological war in the spirit of the notorious anti-socialist "crusade" and not as an instrument of cooperation among states and understanding among peoples.

The general policy of the USA with respect to the all-European process started in Helsinki has been revealed in Madrid with utmost clarity: to subordinate it to the policy of interference in the socialist countries' internal affairs, of total confrontation, or else to block it. This has had a negative effect on the Madrid meeting.

The situation in Europe, however, is much more complex than suggested by this simplified approach. Although for reasons of class solidarity and their obligations as allies the NATO countries often upheld the U.S. stand, they did not follow the latter's destructive policy to the end and, in the final run, began seeking solutions that would preserve the possibility of continuing the all-European process along the lines defined in the Helsinki Final Act. The Madrid meeting has revealed the substantial political potential wielded by the European neutral and nonaligned countries who have made a considerable contribution to achieving positive results at the meeting by synthesizing the positions of the participating states in the draft of the final document agreed in Madrid.

The main motive force at the meeting, however -- and this should be clearly stated -- were the Soviet Union and the countries of the socialist community. Their active and purposeful efforts throughout the deliberations, combining resolve in upholding their principles with flexibility in reaching practical solutions to questions under discussion, were crowned with a major success in consolidating the policy of peace, detente, and cooperation. Against this background the attempts of those Western forces who wish to present themselves as well nigh the high priests and sole interpreters of the Helsinki Final Act, while alleging that the USSR and the other socialist countries do not conscientiously abide by its principles and even violate them, are devoid of all reason.

"We are seeking to bring about a radical improvement in international relations and to consolidate and develop everything positive in these relations," Yuriy Andropov stressed at the plenary meeting of the CPSU Central Committee in June. We shall press for respect of the sovereign rights of states and peoples and for strict observance of the principles of international law, which imperialism is more and more often trying to discard and trample underfoot."

In short, in our time socialism is the most consistent champion of the healthy principles in international relations, safeguarding the interests of detente and peace, of every nation and all mankind.

The decisions adopted in Madrid can and must serve to improve the situation in Europe and the world over. Of particular importance, of course, is the decision to hold in January 1984 in Stockholm a conference on confidence-building measures, security, and disarmament in Europe. The aim of the conference, the draft of the final document notes, is to promote steadfast implementation of new effective and concrete measures to ensure progress in building confidence and security and bringing about disarmament. True, the hopes vested in the conference will be fulfilled only if all participating states will be guided by this goal, which in equal measure meets the interests of all.

It is important to take into account both the positive and the negative experience of Madrid, to ensure that the successful completion of the meeting does not remain an isolated episode but that it is regarded as an indicator that agreements conducive to improving the international situation can be reached if the interests of all parties are taken into account and adequate political will is displayed.

## JUSTICE REPORT ON SHIELDING BARBIE 'CYNICAL'

LD162020 Moscow TASS in English 1758 GMT 16 Aug 83

[Text] Washington August 16 TASS -- U.S. Special Services bear direct responsibility for shielding Nazi war criminal Klaus Barbie, former Gestapo chief in the French city of Lyons, after World War Two. Such an admission is contained in a report, issued here today, of the special research division of the U.S. Department of Justice on the results of the five-month investigation of the Barbie "case" started by the U.S. authorities under the pressure of the world public.

The authors of a voluminous report prepared on the strength of the analysis of a vast amount of documentation from the archives of the Pentagon, the Department of State, the CIA and other agencies of the USA, admit that U.S. Special Services actively used Barbie in their subversive operations, ensured his escape to Bolivia and have been actually sheltering him until the most recent time. However, the officers of the Department of Justice have drawn a conclusion which is striking in its cynicism that representatives of the U.S. authorities did not ostensibly violate law and, therefore, no criminal proceedings should be instituted against anyone of them. It was recommended in the report that the U.S. Administration only express its "regret" to the government of France which has been demanding for decades the extradition of Barbie.

## U.S. SEEN TO HARBOR UKRAINIAN WAR CRIMINALS

PM150828 [Editorial Report] Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 29 July 1983 carries on page 4 a 1,200-word article entitled "Not Subject to the Statute of Limitations" by TASS correspondents Z. Zhizhara and A. Fedritskiy who write from Lyuboml in Volyn Oblast. The article, under the rubric "The Butchers and Their Protectors," concentrates on the World War II crimes of Sergey Kovalchuk, now a U.S. citizen, in Lyubomlskiy Rayon, under German occupation. After detailing incidents of torture and murder in which Kovalchuk allegedly participated, and citing eye-witness accounts, the writers continue as follows:

"Kovalchuk hardly ever dreams of the past now -- he always bragged about his strong nerves and knows no remorse. The stance taken by U.S. justice also suits him perfectly. The U.S. authorities are well aware of this renegade's grim service record and of his present address." The writers continue: "But the machinery of justice which functions smoothly when carrying out reprisals against peace supporters and fighters for civil rights usually begins to creak and falter in such cases as this. As far back as 1976, THE NEW YORK TIMES wrote that 'Sergey Kovalchuk, a native of the Ukraine, together with his brother, is accused of taking part in the shooting of Jews in Lyuboml.' The immigration service, the newspaper wrote at that time, was ready to begin the case of Kovalchuk's denaturalization and deportation within 60 days.

"But the widely publicized statement was not followed up by concrete deeds. The two Kovalchuks continue to make untroubled use of their overseas refuge.

"Two years ago, a group of American lawyers visited Volyn. They had an opportunity to see clearly for themselves that slick words of THE NEW YORK TIMES do not give even the least idea of the crimes committed by the Lyuboml [Nazi] police. The lawyers took away with them videorecordings of eye-witness accounts. But the trial held in Philadelphia in the fall of 1981 simply ignored them.

"Other criminals who sowed grief and death in Volyn's soil -- Andrey Veremchuk, former mayor of Gorokhov, and Aleksandr Adamovich, a sadist and murderer from the nationalist legion -- are also living and prospering across the ocean. While hypocritically discoursing to the whole world about human rights, the U.S. Administration continues to protect from merited retribution the butchers who trampled on those rights in the most barbarous manner."

## MILITARY, STRATEGIC LINKAGE IN FOREIGN AID EYED

PM160908 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Aug 83 First Edition p 4

[Political Observer Vsevelod Ovchinnikov article: "Neocolonialism Disguised as 'Aid'"]

[Text] The return to imperial ambitions and the attempts to revert to the role of world policeman have considerably altered Washington's approach to the developing countries' problems. The present U.S. Administration has announced a change of direction in two important avenues in that sphere. First, it has been stated that U.S. aid to the developing countries is to be primarily not an object of federal policy but a matter of private initiative. And second, this aid is to be provided in the main not on a multilateral basis but on a bilateral basis, and in close linkage with America's political and military interests.

The first of these guidelines represents essentially an international variant of "Reaganomics." It is claimed that the best method of doing away with backwardness and poverty is to renounce all state regulation of the economy and to rely wholly on private enterprise. The liberated states' difficulties are, apparently, the outcome of an "economic nationalism" which shackles market freedom. What is needed, it is said, is not to think of loans and credits but to fling the doors wide open to overseas private capital investments and to grant the multinationals complete freedom. "Help us to plunder you and thereby you will help yourselves" -- such is the essence of the remedy in question.

The second guideline -- the curtailment of federal aid on a multilateral basis (along the lines of the International Development Association, for example, which grants favorable loans to the most needy countries) -- also has a neocolonialist implication. This is an attempt to split the Asian, African, and Latin American countries in their struggle for a radical restructuring of international economic relations on the principles of equality and justice, and an attempt to thwart the global talks between north and south, that is, between the imperialist powers on the one hand, and the states liberated from colonial dependence on the other. In promoting bilaterally-based assistance to the forefront Washington seems to be saying: "If you want to be heard, do not speak all at once, but come up one at a time, holding your hand out."

Washington propaganda likes to expatiate about America's "good deeds" in Asia, Africa, and Latin America. But in the corridors of power, that is, amongst its own kind, it is far more frank about the real aims of U.S. "aid." It is in that sense that the comments made in Congress by Secretary of State Shultz (to the House Appropriations Committee) and Defense Secretary Weinberger (to the House Foreign Affairs Committee) are remarkable.

The secretary of state characterizes aid for security and economic development needs as an important instrument of U.S. foreign policy. According to Shultz, it is not just a question of the fact that the developing countries take 40 percent of America's exports and provide about the same quantity of its imports, including over 50 percent of its purchases of bauxite, tin, cobalt, and 11 other strategically valuable types of raw materials.

Even more important, in Shultz' view, is the fact that it is through Asia, Africa, and Latin America that what he called the "line of global confrontation" runs, or more simply put, the front of the national liberation struggle. It is also in that "instability" that the secretary of state sees a threat to America's neocolonialist schemes.

"On the strategic level," he complains, "it is indeed some of the least stable Third World countries which are suppliers of very important raw materials or which are located alongside the sealanes via which our armed forces are moved and international trade is conducted. The Persian Gulf countries provide the most vivid example of that."

Speaking on the same theme at the International Research Center in Atlanta, Schultz recalled that according to the Brookings Institution's estimates, U.S. Armed Forces had been dispatched to the developing countries 185 times since the war in connection with situations which "threatened U.S. political and economic interests."

It may seem strange that the leader of the foriegn policy department should have cited an example normally resorted to by critics of the administration. But Shultz did this deliberately and repeated the same tactic in order to prompt congressment to come up with some money. Since, it is claimed, the sending of U.S. troops is not the most desirable way of protecting U.S. interests in the Third World, it is better to reduce that likelihood to a minimum by expanding the notorious "aid" for security and economic development needs."

Washington plans to allocate $15.3 billion for these aims in fiscal 1984. Two-thirds of that total is earmarked for military aid and the creation of a military-industrial potential in countries which are of great strategic significance to the United States. In justification of this expenditure, Shultz quite bluntly cites the present Washington leaders' imperial ambitions.

"Our security interests demand that we preserve our military bases and strengthen the local defense forces in various countries of the world," the Secretary of State declares. "The United States cannot defend its interests by conducting operations solely from America and Europe. We need the collaboration of those Third World countries which would allow us the right to use their territory for transit, refuelling, and the creation of bases. Otherwise we shall be unable to use the Rapid Deployment Forces since we shall be unable to deploy them without having friends in Third World countries who would allow us to use their installations. We, in turn, must be ready to help these crucial countries to strengthen their security and develop their economy.

Defense Secretary Weinberger is equally frank in linking U.S. assistance to the developing countries with America's neocolonialist schemes. According to Weinberger, the aid programs for security needs have two main aims. First, to support countries which, in his opinion, directly oppose the USSR and its allies (the Pentagon chief specifically includes Pakistan, South Korea, and Thailand among such "frontline states"). Second, these programs are designed for countries which need U.S. assistance to safeguard their internal security (appropriations for El Salvador, Honduras, Sudan, and Somalia are cited as examples). Weinberger thereby directly links U.S. aid to the creation of Pentagon bridgeheads along the Soviet border and also to the defense of reactionary regimes amenable to Washington, against the people's wrath.

"Whenever we strengthen the ability of friendly countries to safeguard their own national security, we are promoting our own interests. Our programs help us to preserve bases overseas, to cooperate with other countries' armed forces, and to generally strengthen defense on forward lines," Weinberger argues.

"...Many aid programs to African countries are linked to their granting to us of access to strategically important regions. We must continue financing programs of aid to Sudan, Somalia, and Kenya so as to obtain access to airfields and ports which provide support for the U.S. presence in the Indian Ocean."

Recently, a group of black congressmen spoke out against the "militarization of the approach to the question of aid to Africa." They drew attention to the fact that military aid to the African countries south of the Sahara in fiscal 1984 will be nearly 250 percent higher than in 1980, whereas economic aid will be only about 30 percent higher. At the same time, the Washington administration has adopted a course toward a "constructive rapprochement" with South Africa by blocking the UN Security Council's adoption of effective measures against the apartheid regime and also by supporting the granting of an IMF loan to South Africa to the tune of $1 billion.

According to a NEW YORK TIMES report, the Reagan administration is examining the question of increasing military aid to "friendly regimes" in Central America by 40 percent in fiscal 1984. A secret report prepared for the National Security Council by a special group of White House, State Department, Pentagon, and CIA representatives proposed that military aid to El Salvador be increased from $86 million to $120-$140 million, that military aid to Honduras be increased from $41 million to $55-$65 million, that military aid to Guatemala be increased from $10 million to $18-$20 million, and also that covert aid to antigovernment forces in Nicaragua be continued.

Under Reagan, the semblance of restrictions on arms trading introduced by Carter has been completely abandoned. The sale of military hardware has also been proclaimed an instrument of U.S. foreign policy. Consequently, contracts signed in 1982 for the delivery of U.S. arms were worth $19.5 billion, of which the lion's share is going to Near East countries. Israel and Egypt invariably occupy dominant positions among the recipients of U.S. military aid and, alongside Saudi Arabia, are the largest purchasers of U.S. arms.

Washington is now also directing a call to its allies for a closer linkage of aid for the developing countries with U.S. military-political interests, or more simply, with its own imperial ambitions, to its allies, too. As the newspaper MAINICHI has reported, the U.S. Administration has asked Japan to increase its aid to some two dozen countries which are of the utmost strategic significance to the United States. They include Israel and Egypt in the Near East; Portugal, Spain, and Turkey on NATO's southern flank; South Korea, Thailand, and the Philippines in East and Southeast Asia; and countries located near the Persian Gulf oil fields and states in Latin America. This list is clearly reminiscent of the geopolitical discourses of Shultz and Weinberger.

One cannot fail to see that the main recipients of U.S. aid now coincide with the map of the Pentagon's overseas strongholds. A striking example of this kind of coincidence is provided by the functions of Centcom -- the so-called "Central Command" -- whose operational zone includes 19 Asian and African countries of crucial significance for U.S. imperialist strategy in the "Third World." There lie the Persian Gulf with its oil fields, access to Africa's mineral wealth, major sealanes for the delivery of energy and raw material resources to Western Europe and Japan, and bridgeheads for creating a strategic threat to the Soviet Union from the south. And then, on top of the task of keeping this entire zone in the U.S. military's sight, Centcom has also been entrusted with coordinating military assistance to governments in the region that are amenable to Washington. The "Central Command" not only recommends what arms should be sold to whom; it also controls military advisers and instructors who are to give training in the use of this combat hardware.

The leader of the State Department has characterized U.S. assistance to the developing countries as an instrument of U.S. foreign policy. In so doing he was acknowledging that this assistance is far from selfless. But even if this is an admission, it is far from complete. U.S. assistance to Asian, African, and Latin American countries is primarily an instrument of neocolonialism and a device for suppressing the independence of the liberated states, plundering their natural resources, interfering in their internal affairs, and drawing these countries into the orbit of imperialist intrigues.

## DEVELOPMENTS IN 'NEW WATERGATE' AFFAIR CITED

LD162258 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1820 GMT 16 Aug 83

[From "The World Today" program presented by political observer Lev Novikov]

[Text] The new Watergate is acquiring an increasing amount of detail. Thus, investigation has revealed that during the 1982 election campaign Reagan's people made use of a far-flung network of agents in order to get confidential documents of the then President Carter. According to the evidence of THE WASHINGTON POST, this is indisputably shown by certain archive materials which have been investigated, and also by the unconvincing and frequently contradictory statements of the former managers of Reagan's election campaign, CIA Director Casey and White House Chief of Staff Baker. However, THE WASHINGTON POST doubts that the Justice Department, which continues to hold a dominating position in the conduct of the investigation into the new Watergate, will attach proper significance to the case. As is known, this department is headed by Smith, a friend of the present master of the White House. He is, of course, trying to prevent objective examination of the scandal.

## U.S. TRADE UNION DELEGATION MEETS WITH SHALAYEV

LD162027 Moscow TASS in English 1728 GMT 16 Aug 83

[Text] Moscow August 16 TASS -- A wide exchange of views on the activities of the trade unions of the USSR and the USA, and the development of the international trade union movement was today held at a meeting of a delegation of the International Association of Machinists and Aerospace Workers with AUCCTU Chairman Stepan Shalayev and other leaders of Soviet trade unions. The U.S. delegation is lead by William W. Winpisinger, president of the association, vice president of the AFL-CIO.

The sides devoted special attention to problems pertaining to the defense of peace, the participation of trade unions in the struggle against the threat of nuclear war, for strengthening international security. The meeting proceeded in a friendly frank atmosphere.

The American delegation is to spend a week in the USSR at the invitation of AUCCTU and the Central Committee of the Trade Union of Heavy Machine Building. The delegation will be granted an opportunity to familiarize themselves with the life and work of the Soviet working people and the activities of the Soviet trade unions. During their stay in Volgograd the guests will visit an iron and steel works in Voronezh (central Russia), an aircraft works and a nuclear power station.

## HU YAOBANG VIEWS TIES WITH USSR, U.S., JAPAN

LD171149 Moscow TASS in English 1125 GMT 17 Aug 83

["Statement by the General Secretary of the CPC Central Committee" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Beijing August 17 TASS -- Hu Yaobang, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, met a group of Japanese journalists the other day. Answering questions from them on the situation in Asia, he stated that China was prepared to join all the Asian countries in the efforts to remove destabilizing factors. Answering a question about the future of Soviet-Chinese relations, Hu Yaobang stated: "We hope for the normalization of relations with the USSR. One cannot say now that they have been normalized. I think that eventually they will take that road. Their normalization will benefit the peoples of our two countries and world peace."

Relations between China and the United States were also discussed during the conversation. Hu Yaobang said in this context that there was a "tight knot" in Sino-American relations, namely, the Taiwan problem. That problem affected the sovereignty and domestic policy of China, and the People's Republic cannot make concessions here.

Discussing the problem of Taiwan, Hu Yaobang said that the sooner Taiwan was reunited with the mainland the better for the Taiwan authorities themselves.

As for the Sino-Japanese relations, he stressed that those relations were on the whole good. However, there is the problem of confidence-building in political and economic relations between the two countries. Hu Yaobang called for removing misunderstandings and fears arising in Sino-Japanese relations.

Much attention was attached to Hong Kong. Hu Yaobang stated that China intended to regain sovereignty over Hong Kong by 1997, and the questions for discussion at the ongoing Sino-British talks only were ways to preserve the stability of Hong Kong and to carry out transition to the restoration of China's sovereignty beginning now.

## PRC CONFERENCE ON CONSTRUCTION QUESTIONS HELD

PM161412 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 Aug 83 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Conference in Beijing"]

[Text] Beijing, 12 Aug -- The press carries reports on an all-China conference on capital construction questions that has been held in Beijing. The conference drew attention in particular to the continuing tendency to expand the construction front and to spread capital investments too thinly.

RENMIN RIBAO points out the worsening situation in capital construction, describing it as a "major problem" in economic work which is producing increasing strains in the supply of raw and semifinished materials. The newspaper names 156 enterprises built in the PRC during the first 5-year plan which provide a positive example of rational capital construction.

## TRADE MINISTRY AGREES TO CONFERENCE WITH JAPAN

OW170305 Tokyo KYODO in English 0253 GMT 17 Aug 83

[Text] Moscow Aug 17 KYODO -- A high official of the Soviet Foreign Trade Ministry has notified Japan that the Soviet Union agrees to a Japan-Soviet governmental conference on trade and hopes to stage it in early October, Japanese Embassy officials said Tuesday.

Japan earlier proposed such a conference to deal with bilateral trade problems after it suspended an annual consultation on trade and payments as part of its economic sanctions against the Soviets after their intervention in Poland's political crisis, the officials said. Japan has taken the stand not to hold the annual meeting "for the time being" since the last consultation took place in January, 1981, the officials said.

Japan will agree to hold a new trade conference around October as suggested by Moscow, sources close to the embassy said. A Japanese delegation will be led by a counsellor at the Japanese Embassy in Moscow while a Soviet team will be headed by a deputy director of the Asia Division of the Soviet Foreign Trade Ministry, the sources said.

The Soviet Union has urged Japan to agree to resumption of the annual trade consultation, which was designed to review trade and payment problems through frank discussion and data analysis. But Japan has turned down the request and instead proposed a conference that may substantially replace the annual consultation, the sources said.

Japan remained the Soviet Union's fifth largest trade partner among the Western nations in the first half of this year, though the two-way trade volume sagged by 15.4 percent from the corresponding half of last year.

## SECURITY 'PRETEXT' FOR JAPAN BASING OF F-16'S

PM161315 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 16 Aug 83 First Edition p 5

[Yuriy Vdovin "Commentator's Column": "The Wages of Fear"]

[Text] Tokyo -- The Japanese Finance Ministry is racking its brains over where to find the money needed for the expansion and modernization of the Misawa USAF base on North Honshu. According to Washington figures the cost will come to more than $370 million: the Pentagon will pay one-fourth of this sum; Japan will have to foot the rest. In Washington this is considered the minimum fee for the base's participation in "safeguarding the security" of the Japanese Islands. The "security guarantee" will be the 50 or so F-16 fighter-bombers which in 2 year's time will be landing on Misawa's new runways.

Agreement on the deployment of aircraft of this type on north Honshu was reached during last year's visit to the United States by the head of the Japanese war department. He was told that it is apparently a necessity in order to "counter the growing Soviet threat in the Far East."

F-16's are attack fighter-bombers. They are capable of delivering a nuclear strike at a range of more than 1,000 km. When armed with cruise missiles, as the Pentagon is planning, according to the daily SHAKAI SHIMPO, their potential nuclear delivery range will rise to nearly 3,000 km.

In reporting these statistics the press asks whether this is not too much to "safeguard the security" of Japan. Is the concept of this country's defense compatible with the deployment on its territory of offensive means? Why and for whom is it necessary to have them on Japanese soil? These questions have seriously alarmed many Japanese. Leftist parties and mass antiwar organizations in the country have already demanded the cancelation of the F-16 decision.

Japan never asked the United States for this, writes (T. Hayashi), a commentator on the newspaper MAINICHI. The idea of basing F-16's at Misawa on the pretext of defense against the "Soviet threat" was born in Washington. He points out that they will have to be paid for by Tokyo, which although having agreed can hardly seriously believe that these planes are necessary to "safeguard the security" of Japan.

Thus a dangerous step is being undertaken here to expand the U.S. military presence in an attempt to change the balance of military forces in this region to the United States' advantage. Misawa is a concrete example of the rapid transformation of Japan into the pivot of American military strategy in the Asia and Pacific Ocean area. The basing of F-16's at Misawa, as is being said in Japan itself, not only has nothing in common with safeguarding peace and the country's security, but also increases the danger of turning it into a nuclear battlefield.

## MORE ON 38TH ANNIVERSARY OF DPRK LIBERATION

### Wreathlaying Ceremony

PM161426 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 16 Aug 83 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Wreath Laying"]

[Text] Pyongyang, 15 Aug -- A wreathlaying ceremony to mark the 38th anniversary of Korea's liberation from the yoke of Japanese militarism took place here today at the "liberation" monument erected in honor of Soviet servicemen in the DPRK capital. Wreaths were laid from the Workers Party of Korea Central Committee, the DPRK Central People's Committee, the DPRK Administrative Council, and other state and public organizations of the republic.

A wreath was also laid at the monument from the USSR Embassy in the DPRK.

### Moscow Soiree Held

SK170723 Moscow in Korean to Korea 1130 GMT 16 Aug 83

[Text] The Soviet people, along with the fraternal Korean people, have celebrated the 38th anniversary of Korean liberation from the colonial rule of the Japanese imperialists. On this meaningful occasion, a soiree was held at the house of friendship on the outskirts of Moscow.

Present at the soiree were representatives of the social circles of the capital, activists of the Soviet-Korea Freindship Society, Comrade Kwon Hui-kyong, ambassador in Moscow, and staffers of the DPRK Embassy.

In his opening speech, Comrade Lebedev, vice chairman of the Central Committee of the Soviet-Korea Friendship Society and retired general, in the name of the Central Committee of the Soviet-Korea Friendship Society and the activists of the society, extended warm congratulations to the Korean friends on the occasion of the national day of the Korean people. He also greeted the fraternal Korean working people. He stressed that, by the annihilation of the Japanese Kanto Army in Manchuria and Korea by the Soviet Army, the colonial system of the foreign aggressors under which the Korean people had been placed for a long period of time ended and (?a foundation) for building a new society in the northern half of Korea was provided.

## UN ISSUES DRA'S PROTEST AT PAKISTANI CLAIMS

PM170824 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Aug 83 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Unmasking Lies"]

[Text] New York, 11 Aug -- The DRA categorically rejects the fabrications about alleged violations of Pakistani airspace by aircraft of the DRA Air Force. That is pointed out in a letter by M. Farid Zarif, Afghanistan's permanent UN representative, which has been issued as an official document of the UN General Assembly and Security Council. "The DRA's Armed Forces have never invaded Pakistan's territory, nor have they violated its airspace," the document stresses. "These allegations by the Pakistani authorities are false and far from reality."

In putting forward the unjustified accusations, the Pakistani Government is striving to conceal its armed interference in the DRA's affairs, the Afghan permanent representative's letter goes on to say. In arming and training counterrevolutionaries and illegally moving bandits into Afghan territory for subversive activity against the peaceful Afghan working people, Pakistan is openly interfering in our internal affairs. At the same time, it is no secret to anyone that Pakistan's territory has been and is being continuously and constantly used by imperialist countries, headed by the United States, as a base for aggression against revolutionary Afghanistan.

The Pakistan Government cannot avoid the responsibility for the continuing aggression against the DRA by spreading malicious slander, the document says.

## DRA OFFICIAL ON MPR, INDIAN TIES; SOVIET TROOPS

AU161859 East Berlin NEUE ZEIT in German 12 Aug 83 p 5

[Interview by APN Kabul correspondent A. Sukhoparov with Saleh Mohammad Ziray, Politburo member and secretary of the Central Committee of the Democratic People's Party of Afghanistan: "International Prestige Grows: Afghanistan Maintains Diplomatic Relations With Some 70 States;" held in Kabul, date not given]

[Text] The growth of international prestige, the development of relations with other states, as well as the situation in the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, were central to an interview which Saleh Mohammad Ziray, member of the Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee of the Democratic People's Party of Afghanistan, gave to the Kabul correspondent of the Soviet APN press agency.

[Question] How do you assess the outcome of the visit of the party-government delegation of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan to the Mongolian People's Republic [MPR]?

[Answer] The Afghan public regards the visit of the party-government delegation of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan with Babrak Karmal at the head as an evidence of the deepening of relations between these two friendly states. Afghanistan and the MPR have signed a treaty of friendship and cooperation, a trade agreement, and other documents.

[Question] How are the relations of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan with other countries developing?

[Answer] Afghanistan's foreign policy is based on the principles of peaceful coexistance and nonalignment. The Democratic Republic of Afghanistan now maintains diplomatic relations with some 70 states. We have recently established diplomatic relations with Nicaragua, Grenada, and Laos.

Great opportunities for mutually advantageous cooperation between Afghanistan and India have opened up as a result of the meeting of the statesmen of these countries in Kabul, where they signed a protocol on cooperation in the fields of economy, technology, and trade as well as a protocol on developing cooperation in the field of the media.

As previously, the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan endorses a political solution of the situation in Southwest Asia. In the proposals of the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan of 14 May 1980 and 24 August 1981 a constructive program for solving these questions has been expounded. Indispensable prerequisites for this are the discontinuation of the armed or other interference in the affairs of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan as well as international guarantees that such interference will also cease in the future.

[Question] The Western press maintains as previously that the presence of the limited contingent of Soviet troops in Afghanistan allegedly prevents a settlement of the situation in our region.

[Answer] The question of the invitation and withdrawal of the Soviet troop contingent lies only within the powers of these two countries. We regard the fact that this question is also being raised by other countries as interference in the affairs of our country and as a design against international law. We have stated repeatedly that the withdrawal of the limited contingent of Soviet troops from the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan will come up for debate as soon as the danger to Afghanistan's independence and territorial integrity has been eliminated.

But this is being prevented by the destructive attitude of the U.S. Government toward a political settlement and by the undeclared war against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan which recently has been considerably escalated by Washington. Proof of this also is President Reagan's end of the year speech in which he promised increased support to the bandits and terrorists who are being smuggled into Afghanistan. The United States has already spent more than $200 million for the Afghan counterrevolutionaries. This year it has approved another $105 million. It supplies the bandits with the most modern weapons, including chemical agents with which peaceful residents are being killed in Afghanistan and industrial enterprises, schools, and hospitals are being blown up. Damage of some $7 billion has been inflicted on the national economy of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan through the military interference of imperialism and of the reaction.

## USSR SENDS INDEPENDENCE DAY GREETINGS TO INDIA

PM160911 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Aug 83 First Edition p 1

[Text] To His Excellency Mr Zail Singh, president of India, and Her Excellency Mrs Indira Gandhi, prime minister of India:

On the occasion of the 36th anniversary of Indian independence we send you and, through you, the government and people of friendly India, heartfelt congratulations and good wishes on behalf of the Soviet people, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the Soviet Government.

The great Indian people's achievement of independence inscribed a striking chapter in the history of the national liberation struggle in Asia and in the world as a whole and created prerequisites for the country's advancement along the path of progress.

During the years of independent development, the Indian people have achieved major successes in boosting the national economy, science, and culture. India's peace-loving foreign policy and consistent course toward averting the threat of war and toward disarmament and equal cooperation between states have earned it well-deserved prestige in the world arena. In current conditions great importance attaches to India's activity as chairman of the Nonaligned Movement, which is playing a growing part in international affairs.

Soviet people rejoice at friendly India's successes and sincerely wish the Indian people new achievements in economic and social development and in the strengthening of independent India's international positions.

The Soviet Union values highly the good relations with India and wants to strengthen friendship with it. These relations are based on the fruitful foundation of the treaty on peace, friendship, and cooperation, accord with the fundamental interests of both countries' peoples, and serve the cause of strengthening peace and stability in Asia and the world at large.

Please accept our sincere wishes of health and success to you personally and prosperity and well-being to the Indian people.

The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and USSR Council of Ministers.

## GDR SENTENCES 'U.S. SECRET SERVICE AGENT'

PM160917 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 14 Aug 83 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "GDR: Sentence on Agent"]

[Text] The GDR Supreme Court military collegium has sentenced U.S. secret service agent (G. Ziberger) to 15 years' imprisonment for spying against the GDR.

The ADN agency has reported that for a number of years the criminal performed secret service missions detrimental to the interests of the security of the GDR and other socialist countries.

## BRIEFS

POLISH LABOR IN UKRAINE -- The inhabitants of Kiev recently gave a warm welcome to 200 young envoys of fraternal Poland. Along with members of the republic's student detachments, they will build important national economic facilities in the Ukraine this summer. Within the Prometey students detachment of the Kiev Polytechnical Institute, the young workers and pupils from the Polish People's Republic will participate in constructing roads and underpasses. Along with colleagues from the Construction Engineering Institute, they will reconstruct a number of plants. Mixed within the same brigade with members of the Druzhba students detachment recruited in the National Economic Institute, they will help build the republic's model house. Young Soviet and Polish men and women will also spend a month working jointly at projects in Artemovsk, Gorlovka, Slovyansk, and other Donbass cities, and at Kharkov Oblast villages. [Text] [Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian 0645 GMT 10 Aug 83 AU]

## NORDIC PREMIERS DISCUSS 'NUCLEAR-FREE NORTH'

PM161948 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 13 Aug 83 Morning Edition p 3

[Own correspondent N. Ivanov dispatch under the rubric "On a Topical Theme": "Concerning Nuclear-Free Zone"]

[Text] Helsinki -- The meeting in Helsinki of the prime ministers of Denmark, Iceland, Norway, Finland, and Sweden was unofficial in nature. However, this circumstance did not diminish the interest it attracted -- after all, its attention centered on the question of a "nuclear-free North." The meeting evoked lively comment, and some observers assessed it as a good sign that progress has emerged in the years-long discussion concerning a nuclear-free zone.

The fact that a few days before the conference in Helsinki the Swedish newspaper SVENSKA DAGBLADET published excerpts from a report, compiled in Stockholm, on a nuclear-free zone in North Europe also played its part. The Danish LAND OG FOLK wrote that realistic preconditions exist for turning northern Europe into a nuclear-free zone and that these preconditions could be translated into reality within a relatively short time. As an important condition the paper cited the fact that the Soviet Union has repeatedly declared its readiness to respect the status of a nuclear-free zone and expressed its readiness to examine the question of bestowing nuclear-free status on the Baltic Sea, and also the question of a number of measures -- and substantial measures -- regarding its own territory adjoining the zone, which would contribute to strengthening the zone's nuclear-free status.

Developing this theme the Swedish NORRSKENSFLAMMAN raises the question: "Will the NATO strategists allow members of the North Atlantic bloc -- Denmark and Norway -- to escape the 'nuclear umbrella'? After all, it is well known that Reagan, Bush, and Weinberger have repeatedly categorically rejected the very idea of a nuclear-free zone."

It is 20 years this year since U. Kekkonen, the former president of Finland, put forward his plan for a "nuclear-free North." During the years which have elapsed the "Kekkonen plan" has won thousands of supporters, and more than 2.5 million inhabitants of the region have put their signature to the appeal "for a nuclear-free North Europe."

In Norway and Denmark increasing numbers of people are becoming aware that the adventurist course of Washington and NATO on the international arena could have catastrophic consequences for their countries too. Great apprehension is evoked by the plans to site new U.S. nuclear missiles in West Europe. Recently a secret Pentagon plan became known: In the event of a "crisis situation," U.S. Marines equipped with...nuclear arms are to arrive in Norway.

Is it surprising then that the NATO politicians are actively opposed to the idea of setting up a nuclear-free zone in North Europe? At the meeting in Helsinki Norwegian Prime Minister K. Willoch did not budge an inch from the position of his Atlantic partners. He described agreement on a nuclear-free zone as "doubtful." His Danish colleague expressed himself in similar vein, albeit more cautiously.

Finnish Prime Minister K. Sorsa reaffirmed that Finland and Sweden continue to adhere to the view that a nuclear-free zone not only accords with the interests of the peoples of the northern region but would also contribute to strengthened security for the whole of the European Continent.

Summing up the results of the conference in the capital of Suomi, the Finnish newspaper TIEDONTAJA writes: One gains the impression that the present leaders of Denmark and Norway are not yet ready for practical steps. The path to a nuclear-free North Europe is blocked above all by the forces which actively support the policy of the United States and NATO.

## USSR OFFICIAL CALLS FOR MORE TRADE WITH FINLAND

LD161214 Helsinki Domestic Service in Finnish 0930 GMT 16 Aug 83

[Text] Finnish enterprises should try more actively to purchase new products, such as machinery and equipment, from the Soviet Union. Results for the first half of the current year indicate that in that period they have not imported the full amount of traditional products in accordance with the trade protocol. This was noted in Turku today by the deputy chairman of the Soviet trade representation, Vladimir Pugin. He particularly deplored the fact that the purchase of machinery and equipment from the Soviet Union has aroused no interest in Finland; this year their value will remain at last year's level of 130 million Finnish marks. This represents about 5 percent of the total Soviet exports, which is clearly not enough, he said. It is also to be deplored that during the current 5-year period it has not been possible to find in Finland a single project in the construction of which the Soviet Union could directly participate, Deputy Chairman Pugin pointed out.

## BELGIAN COMMUNICATIONS MINISTER VISITS USSR

LD161950 Moscow TASS in English 1644 GMT 16 Aug 83

[Text] Moscow August 16 TASS -- Herman de Croo, Belgium's minister of communications, stayed in the Soviet Union from August 8 to 16 at the invitation of the Soviet merchant marine ministry.

Herman de Croo held talks during his visit at the ministries of merchant marine, civil aviation, transport and heavy machine-building and at the Moscow City Executive Committee. The two sides noted with satisfaction the successful development of Soviet-Belgian cooperation in the field of transport and stressed mutual interest in further expansion and deepening of this cooperation.

The talks were held in a businesslike constructive atmosphere and, in the unanimous opinion of the two sides, will give fresh impetus to the development of bilateral cooperation in these areas. Herman de Croo visited Leningrad and Odessa where he familiarized himself with the work of transport organizations and places of interest of the two cities.

## MOSCOW RADIO ON WESTERN BROADCASTING TO USSR

### Radio Liberty 'Viper's Nest'

LD111747 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0715 GMT 19 Jul 83

[First part of series "Antennas Directed Eastward" by international affairs journalists Vadim Kassis and Leonid Kolosov]

[Text] [First Speaker] Last year, as you know, the management staff of Radio Liberty and Radio Free Europe underwent significant changes.

Thus, former U.S. Under Secretary of State James Buckley became chief of these kept women of the CIA. He marked the event by giving a lecture at the economic club [not further identified] in San Francisco. The gist of his report was, I quote: The aim of our radio stations is to continually keep the Poles informed of what is happening in Poland, the Ukrainians in the Ukraine, Estonians in Estonia, and so on, in 6 languages of the Soviet Union.

The windbag was asked: Are the nations to which the mentioned radio stations broadcast really so badly informed about what is happening right there?

Buckley, caught unawares, tried to wiggle out of it, and said that the media workers of Munich were reportedly a special breed of journalists, that they could boldly be called reporter-investigators.

Well, now this expression of Buckley's can be decoded. We ourselves visited the radio stations in Munich and obtained a fairly ample picture of the activity both of the stations themselves and of those who send out various kinds of ravings into the air.

[Second speaker] The question might arise why we Soviet journalists, finding ourselves on an unrelated work tour, suddenly decided to go to Radio Liberty and Radio Free Europe. Well, it was because these radio sisters are typical relics of the cold war nurtured and financed by the American opponents of detente on alien, West German territory, in violation of international norms and the Final Act signed in Helsinki. We thought, why not meet, face to face, our ideological opponents?

The building of the radio stations is situated in English Park, a large green area of the city of Munich. We came into view of it from the rear: a ditch with [word indistinct] sticking out, beyond the ditch a high fence of metal mesh and further on the building itself consisting of [word indistinct] projecting wings, and reminding one of a viper creeping in the undergrowth. But when we found ourselves in the building itself the impression was further heightened: This was a veritable viper's nest. The staff inhabiting it are traitors, former punitive troops, renegades, whom the chief of the radio station was bold enough to call reporter-investigators. They are masters of so-called black propaganda. They supervise the broadcasts and define the amount of remuneration for those who cook up vile little articles. The principle is always the same: the more monstrous the lie, the bigger the fee.

[First speaker] At the station we met one of the officials of the CIA. We will not relate the whole talk, because this gentleman tried to deny everything, and having mounted his hobby-horse of bigotry and hypocrisy, made assertions about objectivity, honesty and so on.

Then at the conclusion of the talk we told the CIA agent about the interesting statement by a famous American who noted: We, inhabitants of the United States, should ask ourselves, how would we like it if the Soviet Union were to build a special radio station in one of our neighboring countries to incite American citizens against our government? Undoubtedly, the American people would not for a minute agree that a foreign state with opposite ideology should tell them what to do and how to do it.

The radio station official was somewhat put out. Then he declared: No, an American could not have said such a thing. And then we uttered the name of that person. The quoted words belong to the famous American industrialist and politician Cyrus Eaton.

[Second speaker] Well incidentally, the man we were speaking to immediately (?shut up). Then we expressed the desire to see the so-called Russian editorial section. Passing through long dreary corridors we found ourselves before a grey door. We knocked on it. Behind little tables there sat people typing. We were struck by the stuffiness of the room, as if the denizens of that room never opened the windows. Looking round the room, we came upon a woman, fairly young. She had KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA on the table before her. In the middle of a page a report had been circled in red. It was about how seventh grader Vitya, having through laziness and negligence missed several physical education classes, failed his ski test. That is all. But the tempestuous imagination of the lady journalist, if we may call her so, had turned the news into a garish monstrous cock-and-bull story. And prepared for broadcasting on the air, the report now looked like this:

The school where Vitya studies is situated in the outskirts of a big industrial city of the Soviet Union. Vitya is a good runner, but he had never succeeded at skiing. It is a shame for the little lad, but what can you do if the Soviet shops there have no skis? For all of Vitya's class there is a pair of ladies' skis and a pair of men's. He was given the ladies' pair. He did not (?argue), he tried to ski but failed the test. Because of that he was deprived of his dinner and supper, he was put in a cold cell, and had to stay in the seventh grade for another year.

So that is how things are with sports in the Soviet Union.

[First speaker] As the saying goes, no comment. But all this reminded us of another intelligence myth issuing from the pen of another member of the Russian editorial section. This renegade got the idea of playing, so to speak, with the song of the frontline driver, so popular since World War II. It contains these words: We are too young to die, we still have things to do at home. How did this staff member arrange this line on the subversive radio station? It turns out that these same lads still want to get home -- to show someone something. [as heard]

That is how James Buckley's people unabashedly concoct their falsehoods without shame or conscience. Our newspaper and magazine editors continue to receive letters from indigant citizens with one question. On what basis do the West German authorities allow the Munich radio kitchen to act the fool? On what basis does this kitchen continue to operate from the territory of that country to undermine detente and work in behalf of the instigators of psychological war?

## Intelligence Service Uses BBC

LD281412 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1115 GMT 27 Jul 83

[Second part of series "Antennas Directed Eastward" by international affairs journalists Vadim Kassis and Leonid Kolosov]

[Text] The British special services have long made use of the media for their own ends. One of the leading places in this orchestra is held by the British Broadcasting Corporation -- the BBC. Let us note at once that, although the BBC is totally financed by the British Government and forms part of the system of the state apparatus of Great Britain, this seemed insufficient to the inspirers of psychological warfare. The corporation was incorporated in the sphere of activities of the so-called special political actions department.

Well, of course, the interest of British intelligence in making use of the BBC is quite understandable. The corporation's activities are practically worldwide. Apart from English language broadcasts, there are radio broadcasts in 40 other languages. The programs for these broadcasts are concocted in 47 studios of the London headquarters and are sent out into the ether via 70 radio stations in other countries. The BBC has a large number of its own correspondents on assignment on all continents. These assignments are staffed by specialists in anticommunism, military problems, and various kinds of Sovietologists.

It should be said that the ideologists of the British bourgeoisie naturally find it advantageous to spread the fable of the alleged total independence of the corporation from the course pursued by the political parties, of its super-objectivity and even neutrality. It was Churchill who, in support of this myth, asserted that there are three neutral states in West Europe: Sweden, Switzerland, and the BBC. But this struck rather a false note and raised a smile even from the British themselves. The British Cabinet has always exerted a constant check on all radio programs of the home and overseas services. The arbiters of British policy allocated a special place to courting the listeners. The BBC editors do this too. They praise the national qualities of their own people, hypocritically express sympathy with the sufferings of various kinds of deprived social groups, and all this not only without any abuse of communism but without praise for the bourgeoisie either. Under the guise of dispassionate news, a class-oreinted point of view is cleverly put over. The ether is filled with carefully selected information in which use is made of actual facts, spiced, as it were, with independent commentaries. Blatant, deliberate misinformation is perpetrated on the listeners. It is none too easy to refute a program presented in such a package. That arch-liar Goebbels, the Nazi minister of information asserted: One should only lie when one cannot be definitely caught in it, or can only be caught too late.

The present-day enemies of socialism try in every way to distance themselves from the disgraced system of the big lie. But, naturally, they cannot get by without it. This brings to mind a certain BBC broadcast, the subject of which was Pavel Korchagin [hero of Ostrovskiy's novel "How the Steel Was Tempered"]. The author of the broadcast twisted things so as to make it appear that Korchagin, though liking Voynich's book "The Gadfly," did not know that the prototype for the character Arthur, the gadfly, was that well-known provocateur and fanatical enemy of Soviet Russia, the British spy Sidney Reilly. The author was distressed. See who it was whom Korchagin wanted to take as an example. Certainly nonsense like this could only arise in the mind of a man who was incurably ill, or an outright ideological subversive. In this case, it could only be the latter. Voynich began working on this novel, according to her own account, in 1889. The adventurer and criminal Reilly began to cooperate with the secret intelligence service in 1897, so it obviously does not add up. But this malicious canard was put out all the same. One may publish a protest, a refutation, or whatever else, but it will just be a belated slap for the liar. And not everyone would read the refutation anyway. That was the way it was calculated.

Thousands of other programs have been compiled according to Goebbels' recipe. They all rely on his basic method. One must cite a fact that is impossible to check immediately. The lie is the canvas on which certain real facts are painted for camouflage.

The BBC's provocative activities have frequently aroused protests from various countries. For instance, the Buremese Government justly accused it of being an advertising agency for rebel groups in Burma and of publishing malicious commentaries about events in that country. Thousand of letters are received by Soviet newspapers and journals, and by the State Committee for Television and Radio from listeners and readers, in which they also express indignation at the activities of the liar's radio.

It has long been known, by the way, that the BBC makes use of any pretext, any events in the countries of socialism, to force-grow it in the anticommunist hothouse. The voice of Foggy Albion, since the end of 1979, has with particular enthusiasm put out broadcasts connected with events in Afghanistan, augmenting the overall anti-Soviet propaganda of imperialist circles. If one speaks of foreign broadcasting as a whole, a considerable proportion of the programs is aimed at the developing countries, particularly the former British colonies. British ruling circles pursue just one aim: By hook or by crook to preserve their position there. This task is fulfilled in two ways: by establishing control of the national radio and television companies, and the directing of ideological propaganda at the young independent states of Asia and Africa. In doing this, London takes account of the fact that the number of and circulation of papers in the developing countries are as a rule considerably behind the European scale, and that the level of literacy is not high everywhere either. And these factors make radio propaganda a more effective and accessible medium for influencing the masses.

New facts recently became known, showing that the British corporation, apart from deliberate misinformation, is directly engaged in espionage activities, maintaining close contacts with the intelligence services of Britain and with the U.S. CIA. According to the NEW STATESMAN, the BBC's main target remains the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries. For monitoring their radio broadcasts, the corporation uses special centers located in Britain and also the British Embassy in Vienna. There are similar radio monitoring posts in other cities too, for example in Accra and Abidjan. The main clients of the BBC, the journal stresses, are the British Foreign Office, and the Secret Intelligence Service. The information obtained by the radio spies of the BBC goes to the foreign information section which, according to the journal, is engaged in organizing propaganda campaigns. One may recall that this section was formed in 1976 to replace the Information Research Department of the Foreign Office, which, by the admission of its founders, was an anti-Soviet propaganda organ.

Well, it is quite natural that the British Secret Service should devote every effort to conceal its secret activities and not to compromise the superficial respectability of the corporation. The BBC's position is delicate, stressed the chief of this service, in one of his directives, since it might be accused by foreign governments of engaging in espionage activities.

One could go on citing such documents. But what we have already said throws enough light on all the shady side of the BBC's activities. To sum up, one may stress that the BBC is an extremely sharp ideological weapon of imperialism, and the British moneybags do everything possible to make use of this weapon, primarily in the interests of maintaining their own power.

## VOA Vehicle for Propaganda

LD120540 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0715 GMT 5 Aug 83

[Third part of series "Antennas Directed Eastward," by international affairs journalists Vadim Kassis and Leonid Kolosov]

[Text] [Kassis] Even the most up-to-date computer is hardly capable of counting the books, articles, speeches, and radio and television addresses by bourgeois ideologists -- imperialist propagandists specializing in anticommunism and anti-Sovietism.

This is a single choir, a single orchestra, Vladimir Ilyich Lenin said of bourgeois propaganda, referring to the demagogy it disseminated about the young Soviet regime back in those far-off times. True, in such orchestras there is not one conductor playing a piece from music. International capital conducts by a method that is less noticeable than a conductor's baton, but it is one orchestra. This should be clear to you from whatever passage quoted.

The main actions laid upon imperialist propaganda by its clients at the present time is to conceal the truth about the achievements of the Soviet Union and other socialist states, to belittle the significance of these achievements, and to slander socialist democracy. All propaganda voices have been instructed to spread deliberate slander about the life of the peoples in the equal socialist family.

[Kolosov] The more time passes, the more obvious is the role being assigned to lies and slander in anticommunist and anti-Soviet propaganda. The ideologists who carry it out change. Ever new broth is being prepared in the numerous psychological war laboratories, but all of them have been compounded of lies and slander. A certain pattern is observed. The more harmful the work carried out by the bourgeois propaganda kitchen, the closer it is linked with the intelligence departments.

At the time, numerous facts were cited in the press of such a nature regarding the U.S. Government Information Agency, USIA. On 1 April 1978, a centralized propaganda department began operations, called the International Communication Agency, ICA.

[Kassis] By the way, explaining the sense of (?its) reorganization, Christopher, then U.S. deputy assistant secretary of state, explained it by the need to establish between Americans and other peoples such interrelations as would promote mutual understanding and cooperation between people in solving common problems.

[Kolosov] That was the way he put it. However this was, so to speak, an overture. According to the official explanations by Christopher, the ICA's entire activity must be connected with U.S. strategic policy and serve and supplement Washington's foreign policy actions in the sphere of propaganda. The ICA operates under the immediate direction of the State Department. Its director holds the rank of chief adviser to the U.S. President, the National Security Council, and the State Department on matters of international information. The Voice of America radio station has always been assigned the role of main radio channel for U.S. propaganda to the socialist countries.

Let us recall: The Voice of America went on the air for the first time in February 1942. The war was then in progress. Then we were allies. Then more-or-less objective reports from the theaters of war operations were transmitted. Barely had the victorious salutes in honor of the triumph over fascist Germany faded away, when the Voice of America had, as it were, a sudden change of mood. No, the radio station in its broadcasts was not so much extolling the capitalist system and the U.S. way of life as attempting to distort the state of affairs in the socialist countries and to blacken their initiatives in the struggle against the cold war, for detente, and for peace.

Not only decrepit figures of former excellencies started to be glimpsed in the studios of the radio station. Torturers and traitors during World War II started to come to the microphone. Then there appeared all kinds of renegades of the type of Bukovskiy and Ginzburg. They were replaced afterwards by a pleiad of so-called Sovietologists, Kremlinologists, and other liars, talking utter nonsense about the situation in the Soviet Union and the socialist countries, slandering and behaving like idiots on the air.

[Kassis] Let us not say, for the sake of accuracy, that until recently the Voice of America was a government radio station and was forced to restrict or camouflage the flow of slander and disinformation. This government bridle naturally hampered the most frenzied troubadours of the cold war and so, in the mid-seventies, a reorganization of the Voice of America was carried out. Formally, from the legal point of view, the radio station ceased being a government institution. That is why the most demagogic propaganda materials, the most out-and-out lies, are as a rule covered by an announcer's text to the effect that the views and assessments set forth are allegedly not the point of view of the Government of the United States.

[Kolosov] Here are two quite fresh examples from the broadcasts of the Voice of America, literally from the present time. Well, every one knows that at the invitation of Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov, the U.S. schoolgirl Samantha Smith came to see us in the Soviet Union. She liked it very much in the Soviet Union and the fact that she liked the Soviet people, the fact that she saw with her own eyes that our people really and truly desire peace and are fighting and sparing no effort for this peace on our planet, was not at all to the liking of the U.S. State Department. Here is how the visit by the U.S. schoolgirl is interpreted by the Voice of America:

Such carefully prepared and controlled visits, it reported, such as Samantha Smith's visit, only promote the distortion of the truth about the Soviet Union, harm the cause of peace throughout the world, and run counter to U.S. interests. [chuckles at this point] Well, you understand yourself -- that a schoolgirl and her visit started to run counter to U.S. interests -- this is just too much. Indeed the U.S. propaganda machine was alarmed at the honest statements by a U.S. schoolgirl, this is really so.

Here is a second example: In 1976, one Yuriy Bogomolov went to the West. To be honest, I do not know what he is now doing in the United States, but evidently he is pestering various small reactionary magazines in order to make a living. Here is one of his revelations, which was in full seriousness transmitted in a Voice of America broadcast: In the Soviet Union, this former Soviet citizen states, there is a great interest in the fate of the last Russian emperor and his family. The monarchist idea is alive in the Soviet Union and the monarchy is the only acceptable historic path of development for Russia. Well, here, as they say, one can only spread one's hands.

[Kassis] Some time ago we visited one of the emissaries of U.S. propaganda who had settled in Paris. He was Max (Ravis), a regular employee of the Central Intelligence Agency, who was selecting from among all kinds of renegades who had ended up abroad -- especially via the Israeli channel -- staff for the pirate radio stations, including Voice of America. During a frank conversation with this U.S. catcher of human souls, he asked us how we liked the broadcasts of the Voice of America. We do not like them at all, we replied. Why, Mr (Ravis) asked, feigning surprise. Well, we remarked, if only because the announcers' voices, especially the female voices, at once arouse a feeling of revulsion. They remind one so much of the rowdy women street-traders from the Odessa flea market. Seriously, (Ravis) noted: This is very interesting! Mr (Ravis), evidently took our remark seriously. The announcers, or more correctly (?the female announcers), were slightly changed, but the hysterical yelp of the Voice of America continues. Not a day passes without howls over the violations of human rights in the Soviet Union, over the intrigues of international terrorism that is directed by the insidious hand of Moscow, etc.

As before, from the ether occupied by the frequencies of the Voice of America, one can hear with even more violent expression of emotion appeals for the achievement of the notorious military superiority over the Soviet Union, for the protection of U.S. global vital interests, and for the conduct of a large-scale anticommunist crusade.

## Deutsche Welle's 'Slanders'

LD101328 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0715 GMT 10 Aug 83

[Fourth part of series "Antennas Directed Eastward" presented by international affairs journalists Leonid Kolosov and Vadim Kassis]

[Text] [First speaker] We begin with a brief quote from an article which was published in the West German -- more precisely, Munich -- journal WEHRKUNDE a little while ago. A war that cannot be marked on a strategic map, the journal wrote, is in progress everywhere, because the press, radio or pictures reach even the most remote villages. The battles of World War III taking place in the fourth dimension began long ago. This struggle for the minds of people is in progress throughout the world.

[Second speaker] We did not select this quotation at random. Nor is it any coincidence that the publication from which we took it is a Munich one. It is Munich, the Bavarian city, which for many years has served as a symbol of imperialist anticommunist propaganda and ideological diversions. The center of these diversionary activities, as we have already said, is constituted by Radio Liberty and Radio Free Europe. But it would not be right to direct all the fire of our just criticism at these piratical centers alone. They have a junior, but no less dirty, radio sister which engages in quiet diversionary activities -- in the city of Cologne. It is not by chance that we employ the term "quiet diversionary activities," since the West German Intelligence Service, the BND, in close cooperation with the American CIA, was very active in forming terrorist groups from former war criminals and traitors to their countries to send to the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries. But terrorism pure and simple was an utter failure. The days of the James Bonds are over. Ideological diversionary activities have replaced acts of terrorism, quiet ones, one might say. General Gehlen, the father of the West German secret service, a professional spy, said before departing for the next world, that potassium cyanide dropped into a village well could poison all the village population, but a well formulated lie could poison hundreds of thousands, even millions of people.

There are more than 100 anticommunist centers operating on the FRG's territory in close cooperation with the intelligence services and under their direct instructions. Even a simple listing of them would take a very long time. All the monotonous variety of subversive centers operating from FRG territory against the Soviet Union, the socialist countries and the international communist and workers' movement and democratic organizations, can be divided into roughly equal parts. First there is the bourgeois press, from the huge Springer newspaper and magazine empire to the KOELNISCHE RUNDSCHAU, a small provincial sheet; from the blatantly Nazi SOLDATENZEITUNG to the local journals, German radio and television which pretend to a mythical independence.

[First speaker] Any event, whether it is a meeting of the leaders of the countries of the socialist community, or a joint initiative directed toward preventing a nuclear strike, or a major commercial deal with any of the bourgeois states, or an attempt to close the gap in viewpoints on a complex international event -- all these are described in such a manner that world public opinion is deliberately misinformed.

The front pages of the papers and covers of weeklies are full of sensational headlines. Television and radio start singing in the same anti-Soviet voice. Deutsche Welle is particularly active in this sea of slander.

[Second speaker] This is not surprising. Deutsche Welle is high on the list of the main centers of ideological diversionary activities in West Germany. Let me give you a brief biography of it:

It was born in the city of Cologne in March 1953. It began broadcasting in May of the same year, 1953, in 28 languages for roughly 80 hours a week, aimed at East and South Asia, the Near East, Africa, the United States, Latin America and East and southern Europe. The activities of Deutsche Welle now cost more than DM50 million annually. The money comes from the state treasury. In August 1961 the radio station set up a special service for East Europe, which was given the task of establishing close contacts with emigre organizations and individual traitors and turncoats from the socialist countries, with the aim of involving them in active work in discriminating against the policies of the Soviet Union, the GDR and the other socialist countries.

[First speaker] Here is one of the latest examples of Deutsche Welle's work. You probably read in the papers the report of the USSR State Committee for Foreign Tourism, which I shall now read in full:

On the night of 25-26 July this year an accident took place in Kursk Oblast involving a West German tourist bus driven by an FRG citizen, as a result of the bus being driven considerably in excess of the speed limit. Quite a sad incident. Our government expressed condolences to the families of those who died as a result of the accident.

And here is how this event was interpreted by Deutsche Welle: On 26 July, in the afternoon, a road accident took place in the USSR as a result of which nine German tourists died. According to the FRG embassy in Moscow, for reasons not yet known the bus overturned near Orel and fell into a river.

So you see what a totally different interpretation this is. Reason not known, not known who was driving the bus, even the time at which this sad accident occurred is wrong.

Nor does Deutsche Welle lag in demagogy behind its senior sister, the Voice of America. Here, for instance, is how just a few days ago Deutsche Welle interpreted the present very complex, very tense international situation:

Neither in Europe nor in the United States, Deutsche Welle said, does an atmosphere of cold war prevail. No one intends to fight. It is only necessary for the NATO countries to catch up in armaments in order to restore the balance of forces. The moment this balance is restored, it will be possible to recommence the policy of peaceful coexistence.

Look at that! While the Soviet Union is devoting tremendous efforts to oppose the arms race, to oppose the aggressive policies of the American hawks, Deutsche Welle says there is no need for any concern; all is well, it is just that the poor Americans have to catch up with the Soviet Union in armaments.

[Second speaker] The Federal Intelligence Service remains the godfather of Deutsche Welle. It takes great care to ensure that the contents of the broadcasts to various parts of the world always include a considerable proportion of anticommunist articles. The leaders of this radio station are completely the godsons of the intelligence service. Take, for instance, Dr Bruno Heck, who in 1961 took up the post of chairman of the Deutsche Welle Administrative Council. He is a man getting on in years. He was born in January 1917. Reaching (?student) age, he began to study philosophy and theology. In 1938 Bruno Heck donned a soldier's uniform and went off to kill. He clearly did this with satisfaction and enthusiasm, since he ended the war as a senior lieutenant. Following the defeat of fascist Germany, Bruno went back to his studies so actively that in 1950 he obtained a PhD degree. It appears that the West German Christian Democrats were short of representatives of this branch of learning, because the doctor began a meteoric rise as soon as he entered the CDU. Until 1952 he held the post of minister of culture in Wuerttemberg Land; then he moved into the chair of federal leader of trade of the CDU, and in 1962 he even took the post of federal minister for the family and youth.

[First speaker] Dr Bruno Heck, with his philosophy of revanchism, his religion of a crusader for neo-Nazism, with his knowledge of advertising as the motive force of trade, armed with instructions from the BND, adopted anticommunism most actively. He understood very well that, just as for trade, advertising is necessary for quiet diversionary activities, and the right people are necessary too. The basis of a good staff, as Heck once said, is the person who selects them. So he selected a creature of his own as chairman of the Deutsche Welle personnel board. This was at that time (Werner Baader). It was under (Baader) that the number of permanent staff of the radio station rose to more than 1,000; and approximately 3,000 people were hired every year for specific theme tasks, most of which were anticommunist. Deutsche Welle quite frequently has to refute accusations in the world press that the Cologne radio station is devoted to the traditions of the cold war. But how can one refute what is clear to everyone? By the way, (Schoelver), a responsible official of the Foreign Ministry, as the journal DER SPIEGEL once reported, once analyzed the week's program of broadcasts to the Soviet Union by Deutsche Welle. Of 41 major broadcasts, 7 were devoted to the Soviet Union's mythical preparations for war, 8 presented Soviet foreign policy in a distorted form, 17 made propaganda for all kinds of scum and criminals, and only 1 program told of the internal life of West Germany.

Only the other day we analyzed 2 weeks of the Deutsche Welle programs: No, nothing has changed!

## SYRIA'S AZ-ZU'BI MEETS WITH SOVIET OFFICIALS

PM170958 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 16 Aug 83 Morning Edition p 2

[Text] Moscow, 15 Aug (TASS) -- Geydar Aliyev, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, received a delegation of the People's Assembly of Syria in the Kremlin today. The delegation is led by Mahmud Az-Zu'bi, member of the leadership of the Ba'th party, chairman of the People's Assembly of Syria.

On instructions of President Hafiz al-Asad of Syria, the head of the delegation conveyed cordial greetings and good wishes to general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR Yuriy Andropov and other Soviet leaders. Syrian MPs expressed satisfaction with their visit to the Soviet Union. The numerous meetings and talks with Soviet people gave the members of the delegation an opportunity to see for themselves the life and labor success of the Soviet people, to once again see for themselves its sincere and consistent striving for peace and international cooperation.

The Syrian delegation gave a briefing on the struggle waged by Syria to check Israeli aggression and imperialist scheming in the Middle East. A fresh proof of the anti-Arab policy of the United States was the separate agreement signed by Lebanon with Israel under Washington's pressure -- an agreement which in actual fact turned that country into a U.S.-Israeli protectorate, wresting it from the Arab world, and posed a threat to Syria's security.

Geydar Aliyev informed guests from friendly Syria of the achievements of the Soviet people in the economic and cultural development, of the questions on which the CPSU Central Committee and the Soviet Government are now working, and of the Soviet Union's peace initiatives aimed at averting the threat of nuclear war. "We regard the visit of the delegation of the People's Assembly of Syria", he said, "as a major step along the road of deepening friendly and mutually beneficial relations existing between the Soviet and Syrian peoples. The USSR highly values Syria's steadfastness and consistency in rebuffing U.S. and Israeli attempts to thrust separate capitulatory deals upon the Arabs, and in the struggle for the establishment of a just and durable peace in the Middle East based on the return of Israeli-occupied Arab lands, and the exercise of the inalienable national rights of the Arab people of Palestine.

The participants in the meeting emphasized mutual striving for the further fruitful development of extensive and multi-faceted relations resting on a sound foundation of the treaty of friendship and cooperation between the Soviet Union and Syria. Vitaliy Ruben, chairman of the Soviet of Nationalities of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, other Soviet and Syrian officials, and ambassador of Syria to the USSR Muhammad 'Ali Al-Halabi were present at the meeting.

### Talks With Supreme Soviet

PM171412 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 16 Aug 83 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Guests From Syria"]

[Text] The delegation of the Syrian People's Assembly headed by M. Az-Zu'bi, member of the Ba'th Party Command and People's Assembly chairman, has returned to Moscow from its tour of the country.

On 15 August the guests met with the chairmen of the [Supreme Soviet] Chambers and with chairmen and members of permanent commissions of the USSR Supreme Soviet Council of the Union and Council of the Nationalities.

Information was exchanged on the structure and basic trends of activity of the two parliaments and several topical international problems were touched upon.

The parliamentarians' mutual desire was expressed to further strengthen contacts between the USSR Supreme Soviet and the Syrian People's Assembly, which help develop the friendship and cooperation and deepen the mutual understanding between the peoples of the two countries.

Taking part in the talk were V.P. Ruben, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Council of Nationalities; A.V. Koop, L.A. Makarova, and Ya.P. Ryabov, deputies of the USSR Supreme Soviet; other officials; and Syrian Ambassador to the USSR M. 'Ali al-Halabi.

A luncheon was given in honor of the guests on behalf of the chairmen of the USSR Supreme Soviet Chambers.

On the previous day the delegation members visited the USSR Exhibition of National Economic Achievements and the Zvezdnyy Gorodok named for L.I. Brezhnev.

### Departure Statement

LD161438 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1300 GMT 16 Aug 83

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] The Syrian People's Assembly delegation,which has been in our country on an official friendly visit,left Moscow for hometoday. Before departing, Mahmud az-Zu'bi, head of the delegation, member of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party leadership and chairman of the People's Assembly said in an interview with our correspondent:

[Begin az-Zu'bi video recording in Arabic with superimposed translation] We view this visit as an important contribution to strengthening the friendly relations which tie our countries and peoples. We are satisfied with the results of the meetings and talks that have been held. I would particularly like to note that the Syrian people's struggle against the aggressive intrigues of U.S. imperialism and Israeli Zionism is valued highly in the Soviet Union. Syria is in favor of a just and stable peace in the Near East. It fully supports the Soviet Union's initiatives for a just and peaceful settlement in the region. We resolutely reject attempts to resovle problems by means of separate deals such as the agreement with Israel imposed on Lebanon under U.S. pressure. That agreement in practice turns Lebanon into a U.S.-Israeli protectorate and creates a threat to the security not only of Syria but also of other Arab states.

With complete U.S. support, Israel is continuing to prepare openly for aggression against our country. But no threats or blackmail will force Syria to change its principled position. The only way to ensure Lebanon's sovereignty and independence and that of the other Arab states is the complete withdrawal of all Israeli troops from the occupied territories. We lean on the support of the world's progressive forces, first and foremost the Soviet Union, in our struggle. [end recording]

## AL-ASAD PLEDGES AID IF LIBYA FACES 'AGGRESSION'

PM171144 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 14 Aug 83 First Edition p 1

[TASS report: "Syria's Position"]

[Text] Damascus, 13 Aug -- During a telephone conversation Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad and Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the Libyan revolution, discussed the situation which has taken shape around Libya in the light of the constant threats and acts of provocation to which it has been subjected recently.

According to a SANA agency report, H. al-Asad stated that any attack on Libya would be regarded at the same time as aggression against Syria. He emphasized that his country will act on Libya's side and will render it all necessary support in repelling aggression.

Syria, H. al-Asad said, will observe all agreements existing between the two states.

## U.S. 'REBUFFED' ON LIBYA AT UN SECURITY COUNCIL

LD170912 Moscow TASS in English 0655 GMT 17 Aug 83

[Text] New York August 17 TASS -- U.S. attempts at pursuing the 'big stick' policy with respect to Libya were rebuffed at a Security Council meeting which resumed the discussion of U.S. military provocations against Libya.

During the debate the delegates noted that the USA was engaged in large-scale aggressive preparations in the Middle East, of Libya's borders. Representative of Nicaragua Julio Icaza Gallard emphasised that Washington resorted to imperialist "gunboat diplomacy" wherever independent countries challenged U.S. hegemonistic policy. Only instead of outdated gunboats it sent aircraft carriers with nuclear weapons on board to the Mediterranean, North Africa, the Middle East or Central America.

## MOSCOW PUBLIC MEETING SUPPORTS PALESTINE

LD161940 Moscow TASS in English 1803 GMT 16 Aug 83

[Text] Moscow August 16 TASS -- A meeting of the public of the Soviet capital took place in Moscow today in support of the just struggle of the Palestinian people. The meeting, which was organized in connection with the forthcoming international conference on the question of Palestine, which is to be held in Geneva by a U.N. decision, was attended by the heads and staff of diplomatic missions of a number of Arab countries and of the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO).

Vladimir Vinogradov, chairman of the Soviet coordination committee on preparation for the conference, the head of a Soviet delegation to the conference, minister of foreign affairs of the Russian federation, in his speech told those present about the goals and tasks of the forthcoming forum, about the obstacles which stand in the way of a just solution to the Palestinian problem, and about the Soviet Union's principled stand on this question. The speaker pointed out a large amount of preparatory work being done in the USSR for the conference.

Israel's current policy in the occupied Arab territories is aimed not only at undermining the economic activities of the Arab population but also at destroying its centuries-old cultural heritage, for the Arab people of Palestine to forget about their national identity, about their history, Yuriy Barabash, chairman of the Soviet Committee for friendship and solidarity with the Arab people of Palestine, deputy minister of culture of the USSR, emphasised in his speech.

A message of greetings from Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee, was read out at the meeting. In the message Yasir 'Arafat, on behalf of the PLO Executive, the Palestinian people, and on his own behalf, expressed gratitude to the Soviet people for solidarity with the just cause of the Palestinians. The Soviet people's great attention to the problem of the Arab people of Palestine is a convincing evidence of the Soviet Government's and the CPSU's adherence to internationalist duty with regard to the peoples who struggle for freedom and independence, the message points out.

## INTERNATIONAL INVOLVEMENT IN AFRICA ADDRESSED

### U.S. 'Big Stick'

PM161857 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 14 Aug 83 First Edition p 3

["Military-Political Review" by international commentator V. Vinogradov: "Washington's 'Big Stick' Over Africa"]

[Text] In recent years it has become a pernicious practice of U.S. imperialism to arbitrarily declare any part of the world to be a "zone of vital interests" for the United States. This serves as an adequate pretext for dispatching large-scale consignments of weapons and rendering other military aid to obedient regimes. Subsequently, a "limited number" of military advisers is dispatched. Then a succession of assault groups from the interventionist Rapid Deployment Force arrives. At the same time a U.S. naval squadron, whose ships carry nuclear weapons, combat aircraft, and Marines, appears offshore.

That is what happened, for instance, in the Persian Gulf and in Lebanon. That is what has been happening now in Central America. And now a similar picture is to be observed in central Africa. Here, Washington has announced, Chad is viewed as "a country of vital interest to the United States." Why Chad in particular? In this connection AFP recalls that "Chad is at the junction of three regions of the continent -- the Saharan, Sahelian, and equatorial zones. Moreover, Chad stands at the gateway to the Red Sea, from which it is separated only by unstable Sudan, and thence to Saudi Arabia and warm seas." That is why U.S. imperialism is trying to use, in its own interests, the intertribal conflicts which flared up in this country 17 years ago and to impart an international nature to a purely internal conflict.

Everything is developing according to a scenario which is no less dangerous for being a standard one. The United States has hurriedly dispatched weapons and military equipment worth $10 million to the pro-Western Habre regime. Then the White House decided to send armaments worth a further $15 million to Ndjamena. Complex military equipment, including Redeye and Stinger air defense missiles and heavy artillery, has been dispatched to Chad. U.S. "military advisers" followed.

The United States has taken active steps to build up its military presence in Sudan, Chad's neighbor. On 9 August President Reagan officially confirmed that, on his instructions in connection with the events in Chad, two AWACS aircraft, eight F-15 fighters, two tanker aircraft, and air and ground support forces were sent to Sudan. And in a message sent to Congress, the White House incumbent has announced that aircraft and ground support subunits will carry out operations "in close cooperation with the Chadian authorities" and other "governments friendly to Washington." Here the President declined to specify how long the U.S. aircraft and so-called "support forces" would stay (these forces consist of 550 servicemen) in the region, merely limiting himself to an obscure phrase to the effect that they will stay as long as the situation requires.

Zairian President Mobutu Sese Seko, who has been in Washington recently, has had talks with President Reagan, Secretary of State Shultz, and Defense Secretary Weinberger. The outcome was an agreement by Mobutu to send a further 1,000 Zairian assault troops to the Habre regime to supplement the 2,000 already in Chad and taking part in combat operations. As a Reagan administration spokesman said, the United States has undertaken not only to pay Zaire expenses in connection with this operation but also to render it additional military aid to the sum of $50 million. And as early as 10 August, U.S. military transport aircraft moved 700 Zairian commandos to Ndjamena.

While building up its own interference in the Chad conflict and encouraging Zaire to do the same, Washington has not abandoned the idea of cobbling together a coalition similar to the one created by the NATO countries in 1978 to suppress the popular uprising in the South Zairian province of Shaba. The United States, according to the CBS television company, brought "unprecedented pressure" to bear on Paris to make it interfere openly in Chadian events. Thus, according to the weekly LE POINT, back at the beginning of the current conflict, in a letter to French President Mitterrand, Reagan assured him of U.S. support if France were to intervene in the conflict.

This pressure did not ease up even after the France-Ndjamena "air bridge" was set up to deliver French military equipment to the Habre regime and French "military specialists" joined its troops. Washington literally demanded that Paris undertake direct military intervention in Chad, motivating this by the fact that the 6,500 French servicemen and combat aircraft stationed in Gabon, the Central African Republic, the Ivory Coast, Senegal, and Djibouti made it far easier for France to carry out this operation. After all, these forces had already frequently rehearsed an "invasion" of a particular country of the continent.

And this week, French national Defense Minister Hernu has stated, 2000 French paratroopers stationed in the Central African Republic have been ordered to go to Ndjamena. In the very near future their numbers will be increased to 500. Commenting on this decision from Paris, NBC television noted that "the White House welcomed this news with relief." In turn, French newspapers (LIBERATION, LE QUOTIDIEN DE PARIS) did not fail to stress in particular that France sent its troops to Chad under direct pressure from the U.S. Administration. Yet the thrust of the matter does not change because of that. There is a direct plot between Washington and Paris against the people of Chad and adjacent countries. All the more so because, as a U.S. State Department spokesman explained at a Washington press conference, cooperation between the two countries in the Chadian events is "very close" and now Washington is insisting that France bring its military aircraft, and primarily its Mirage aircraft, at African bases into the combat operations in Chad. If it were to do so, it would have at its disposal all information collected by the AWACS aircraft, which have already begun flights. "Chad has been taken by the throat by the imperialists and turned by them into a military testing ground," the Congolese newspaper ETUMBA notes.

Indeed, Chad finds itself on the brink of military intervention by a number of NATO countries. To conceal at least somehow and to justify their coordinated policy of "international gangsterism" (the definition of the Finnish newspaper TIEDONANTAJA) the Western powers are lavish with hypocritical statements of their "desire to halt the bloodshed" and "loyalty to the cause of national conciliation in Chad."

Moreover, they are trying by hook or crook to shift the responsibility for the escalation of hostilities in this central African republic onto Libya, accusing it of.... "aggression against Chad." Not limiting itself to verbal attacks, the United States has resolved to brandish its own "big stick" over that country, which by its principled anti-imperialist, anti-Zionist stance is generating fierce hatred in Washington. A naval grouping consisting of the nuclear-powered aircraft carrier the "Dwight D. Eisenhower" and escort ships has been sent to Libyan shores, to the Gulf of Sidra. The aircraft based on the aircraft carrier are making regular provocative flights over Libya's territorial waters. Commenting on these actions by the White House, THE WASHINGTON POST has written that the Reagan administration very much wants an incident to occur between the Libyan Armed Forces and the U.S. ships cruising off Libyan shores in order to exploit this incident for "interventionist purposes."

Tripoli is dealing a resolute rebuff to Washington's sinister designs and provocative actions. The Libyan UN representative has sent a detailed letter to the Security Council chairman categorically denying the fabrications concerning a "Libyan invasion of Chad." The West needed these fabrications to distort the Libyan stance, which is strictly neutral, and to undermine the OAU's efforts for a peaceful settlement in Chad.

We cannot fail to see that the United States wants to brandish its "big stick" not only over Chad and Libya but also over other countries and regions of Africa. That is borne out by the large-scale maneuvers in which the U.S. Rapid Deployment Force has been involved. They began 10 August in the vicinity of the Horn of Africa, the Near East, and the Arabian Peninsula and specifically Egypt, Sudan, Somalia, and Oman.

The components of these maneuvers -- the "Bright Star-83" exercises -- will take place in Egypt close to the Libyan border, while the "natural bonds" exercises will take place in Sudan, which borders on Chad. According to Pentagon strategists' calculations, the Egyptian section of the maneuvers, in which 5,500 U.S. servicemen from the Rapid Deployment Force and a large number of U.S. aircraft will take part, will make it possible to exert even greater pressure on "intransigent" Libya. As for the exercises in Sudan, Washington believes the very presence of a large number of U.S. servicemen (almost 1,000) and military aircraft in the immediate vicinity of the Chadian border will serve as "a sobering element" for the opponents of the Habre regime.

A large-scale military operation has also been envisaged during the Eastern Wind exercises scheduled in Somalia. Some 2,800 U.S. Marines will be landed during this militarist show near Berbera. Air cover will be provided for them by aircraft from the nuclear-powered aircraft carrier "Carl Vinson," which has approached the Somali coast. With the Eastern Wind exercises, Washington intends to show not only support for the Mogadishu regime, which nurtures annexationist plans against socialist Ethopia, but also its ability to land a naval assault party in any East African country.

The maneuvers which are being carried out by the Rapid Deployment Force are a very grave threat to the security and sovereignty of many African states in the north, east, and center of the continent. At the same time, it must be noted that they are a link in the chain of Washington's bellicose actions in various parts of the world, implemented within the framework of U.S. imperalism's overall course toward building up international tension.

Attempts to intimidate and even overthrow progressive governments refusing to submit to U.S. diktat have always been a component of U.S. foreign policy strategy. However, with the Reagan's administration's advent in the White House, Washington's foreign policy has become even more aggressive and adventurist. The United States has become bogged down in military adventures in Central America, where it is continuing to fuel tension, obviously seeking to intimidate a number of countries of the region, primarily Nicaragua and Cuba. It has been organizing acts of provocation against Libya and sending thousands of Marines to the Near East. Now the United States has launched a militarist intrigue over Chad. It is seeking to turn the territory of that sovereign state into a new bridgehead from which Washington could threaten the African peoples with its heavy "big stick."

However, the latter-day colonialists' attempts are futile. The liberated peoples, whether in Africa or another continent. are fully determined to rebuff any of their intrigues and acts of provocation.

## Bright Star 'Fist' to Africa

LD170325 Moscow in English to Africa 1700 GMT 16 Aug 83

[Commentary by Georgiy Tanov]

[Text] The biggest maneuvers on the territory of northeast Africa and the Middle East witl the participation of American Armed Forces are now under way. They are codenamed "Bright Star-83".

In the course of the war games squadrons of super-modern bombers are taking off from American bases, crossing the Atlantic, flying along the northern coast of Africa and dropping bombs to the west of Cairo. Then they cross several thousand kilometers on the way back to the United States.

People of the future generations will probably have different opinions of the year 1983. In any case the problems of the year directly concern all of us. This year has seen the World University Games 83, Peace Marches 83 and Bike for Peace 83, and now it is seeing "Bright Star 83." What kind of a bright star has risen above Africa? Whom do the maneuvers with the romantic name "Bright Star" benefit?

This is not an accidental question. The American Secretary of State George Shultz has admitted that in the past 35 years the United States has used its Armed Forces in the developing countries about 200 times. Many more times it has given arms to its friends, who have nothing in common with fighters for freedom and democracy. The days are gone when the United States showed force from time to time in separate parts of Africa. The days are gone when Washington's active military interference was spoken of only in connection with its alliance with racist Pretoria. Today the entire map of Africa at the Pentagon is a theater of operations, as the military say.

But let's get back to "Bright Star 83." The American Rapid Deployment Force is taking part in them for the first time as a separate strike force. According to the official version of Washington, the Rapid Deployment Force was set up to combat an alleged Soviet menace and defend oil resources. But throughout the history of (?sovereign) Egypt, Sudan, and Somalia, where the force is stationed now, Moscow has never expressed a desire to attack those countries. On the contrary, when those countries were in distress they hastily turned to Moscow for help and support.

Here's an interesting fact from the history of "Bright Star." At the height of last year's maneuvers, which were much more modest in scale, NATO Secretary General Luns spoke of the appearance of the American landing force on African soil thousands of kilometers away from the United States, and said: Just imagine the indignation in the West if the Russians did something like this, say in Morocco. As for oil, Egypt has too little of it to defend its oil resources from anyone. In Sudan and Somalia oil deposits are still only prospective. In general, the so-called defensive nature of "Bright Star 83" military exercises is quite strange, because the program of the war games provides bombings of Egypt, the landing of almost 7,000 Marines on the coast of Somalia, and the imitation of takeoffs of planes in all directions from airfields in Sudan.

Hundreds of observers and politicians are linking "Bright Star" with the situation in Chad and the anti-Libyan campaign in the United States. This is too apparent. But "Bright Star" is not so much a gesture to intimidate Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, it is a fist shown to entire Africa.

The commander of the American Rapid Deployment Force, General Kingston, has said with the straightforwardness of a soldier that his guys will be needed then and there where diplomatic efforts of the United States -- which means pressure -- will not be effective enough. All this is very alarming. For the first time the United States President is acting in Africa not simply as the head of state but also as the commander-in-chief of the American Armed Forces. President Reagan stressed this function when he wrote a letter to congressmen justifying the deployment of American forces in Chad and northeast Africa.

The observation of the French newspaper LE MATIN that over 99 percent of Americans don't know where Chad is is not funny. Among other things it means that Chad interests the half a percent of Americans who have the power to move troops and arms, and who draw on the map of the world so-called spheres of American vital interests.

But speaking of figures, it should be said that 42 percent of American servicemen, or almost every second soldier, are constantly staying outside the territory of the United States. An increasing number of them is appearing in Africa for war games and more serious matters.

## U.S., NATO 'Pincers'

LD161626 Moscow TASS in English 1440 GMT 16 Aug 83

[Text] Moscow August 16 TASS -- TASS political news analyst Boris Shabayev writes:

Dispatches sent in by news agencies from Africa these days look like communiques from the battlefront. A new major aggression has been launched by the racist republic of South Africa against Angola. The South African Air Force is bomb raiding Angolan cities and villages and Pretoria's land forces are trying to penetrate deep into Angolan territory. It is reported from Ndjamena that France is escalating its direct intervention in Chad, sending to that country ever new troop contingents and deploying them in combat positions.

Drawing parallels between these reports, we cannot fail to notice certain important circumstances. The invasion of Angola is being attempted following the crushing defeat inflicted by the People's Armed Forces of the republic on the bandit gangs of imperialist stooges from the puppet grouping UNITA.

Having realized that that "trump" of theirs has been defeated, the heads of the racist state have again, for the umpteenth time, sent [words indistinct] forces into sovereign Angola with the purpose of overthrowing the legitimate government of the republic and replacing it with Washington's and Pretoria's stooges.

Intervention in Chad has also followed the defeat suffered on the battlefield by the Habre forces at the hands of the troops of the Transitional National Unity Government. Habre's political orientation is characterized by the NATO press itself as entirely pro-Western.

So in both cases we have facts of military intervention in order to ensure a political source of African countries that would be suitable to the NATO alliance. For this purpose, as events in Angola and Chad demonstrate, NATO is not going to reckon with the sovereignty and independence of African countries.

The role played by the United States in these events is quite noteworthy. Even without trying to camouflage the repressive character of its policy, Washington acts as the spearhead of interventionist actions in Africa and renders large-scale military and diplomatic support to the direct perpetrators of intervention. The political creed by which the U.S. Administration guides itself in doing so has been expressed with cynicism that is characteristic of her by Jeane Kirkpatrick, the Chief U.S. delegate to the United Nations. We must prove, the energetic lady stated, that revolutions are a reversible process.

The statement is quite definitive, and one can hardly put across more clearly the true neocolonialist ambitions of the United States and its allies in Africa, ambitions of the United States and its allies in Africa, ambitions for the sake of which they are trying to take the continent in neocolonialist pincers.

## 'Military Operations'

LD162000 Moscow World Service in English 1300 GMT 16 Aug 83

[Commentary by news analyst Yuriy Soltan]

[Text] Military operations are going on in two African countries: Chad and Angola. In Ndjamena, the capital of Chad, it is believed that France has actually started a policy of occupation of the country. More than 1,000 French commandos are already operating there. They are at the frontline, facing the troops of the Transitional Government of National Unity.

Acting along with France is the United States, and though hardly more than 1 percent of Americans could show on the map where Chad is, the Reagan administration hastened to declare it a zone of vital American interests. In the past 3 weeks the United States has supplied Ndjamena with $25 million worth of arms. It has also sent military specialists there and is now airlifting mercenaries from Zaire and other countries.

The people of Angola are also confronted with a foreign invasion. South African troops again crossed into Angola at the end of last week. Three columns of South Africans are moving deep into the country, and South African planes are relentlessly bombing cities and villages in Angola, using napalm. Operating on the side of South Africa are bands of the terrorist organization UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] armed, trained and directed by American military advisers.

Then there is also the U.S. military blackmail of Libya, a country taking a firm anti-imperialist stand. One should also bear in mind the provocative maneuvers of American troops in Somalia, bordering on Ethiopia, which has chosen a road of socialist orientation.

Washington is clearly having a hand in all those events. The United States is openly trying to establish itself in Africa as a policeman, and to impose by force of arms neocolonialist practices on the African Continent. It is not accidental that the United States and its partners in NATO voted against the declaration approved by the UN General Assembly in 1981 saying that intervention and interference in the internal affairs of other countries was inadmissible. Washington wanted to have a free hand for future intervention, and this is what we are witnessing today in Africa.

With its actions the United States is deliberately reopening old hotbeds of tensions in Africa and creating new ones. A new threat to peace and international security is appearing. An end should be put at once to the great-power arbitrary actions by Washington and its systematic and crude interference in the internal affairs of other countries.

## U.S. African Horn Policy

PM161416 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 13 Aug 83 First Edition p 3

[N. Tarasov commentary: "Whither Blows the 'Eastern Wind'?"]

[Text] American military exercises have begun on Somali territory under the code name "Eastern Wind-83". These major exercises in the Horn of Africa (2,800 American servicemen will be taking part) are coordinated with the "Bright Star-83" maneuvers currently being held in Egypt, Sudan, and Oman.

"By using the aggressive Somali regime," the Ethiopian daily ADDIS-ZEMEN writes, "the United States is preparing to unleash widescale subversion in the Horn."

As recent history confirms, the stirring up of conflict in the Horn does indeed occupy an important place in U.S. strategy. American imperialism enthusiastically fuels the fire of the Somali-Ethiopian territorial conflict when this suits its tactical considerations. Washington aims to "manage" the development of Horn-type conflict situations. In striving to maintain their influence in the region, the imperialists are increasingly resorting to force, setting up military bases in Somalia, Egypt, Oman, Sudan, Kenya, and other states, forming Rapid Deployment Forces, and using naval and airborne armadas now under the command of the new U.S. Central Command (Centcom).

The Reagan administration,THE NEW YORK TIMES reported recently, has doubled military aid to what the United States sees as "key" African states, including Somalia (the U.S. Administration's request for military and economic aid to Somalia in fiscal 1983 was $91 million).

The moment Washington has chosen to step up military interference in northeast Africa and to hold "large-scale war rehearsals" there is not accident since it is characterized by the complication of the international situation in Central Africa and in the Middle East owing to the expansion of hostilities in Chad. The Washingtom administration's decision to step up military aid and to hold the "Eastern Wind-83" maneuvers is one more manifestation of the imperialist essence of U.S. African policy aimed at reinforcing American military and political influence in the region.

But the wind is not filling the American sails. The progressive countries in the region -- Ethiopia, Libya, the People's Democratic Republic of the Yemen, and others -- have sharply denounced the new adventures by the imperialists and their satellites. As for the socialist community countries, they firmly advocate that conflicts and disputes be settled around the negotiating table. The Prague Declaration of the Warsaw Pact States Political Consultative Committee emphasizes that "the danger of local conflicts escalating into armed clashes on a world scale is largely linked with direct or indirect efforts to draw the states of Asia, Africa, Latin America, and Oceania into military and political alliances and to extend the blocks' sphere of activity to them."

## NEW USSR AMBASSADOR TO KENYA APPOINTED

PM160914 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Aug 93 First Edition p 6

[Unattributed report" "Chronicle"]

[Text] The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has appointed Aleksandr Davidovich Chikvaidze as USSR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the Republic of Kenya, and concurrently as USSR permanent representative to international organizations in Nairobi, Kenya.

## MEXICAN, U.S. DIFFERENCES REMAIN AFTER MEETING

PM161451 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 16 Aug 83 Morning Edition p 4

[Own correspondent I. Golembiovskiy dispatch: "From Different Positions"]

[Text] Mexico -- R. Reagan spent 7 hours in Mexico where he met with the country's president, Miguel de la Madrid, in the city of La Paz on the Gulf of California coast. Commenting on this meeting, the capital's newspaper UNAMASUNO emphasizes that it is "taking place at one of the most critical moments in these bilateral relations, which have always been difficult," and that "outside the framework of the official agenda Miguel de la Madrid and Ronald Reagan will oppose one another in their approach to the difficult problem of preserving peace in the region where both countries are situated."

The issue concerns Central America. The approaches are truly diametrically opposed. Mexico is a consistent advocate of a peaceful solution to the conflict and of the people's right to self-determination; the Reagan administration, relying on force, is waging an undeclared war against Nicaragua, arming antipeople dictatorial regimes, and hoping to settle accounts with the anti-imperialist liberation movement in the region by fire and sword.

The political gulf between the two countries' positions emerged with even greater clarity on the eve of the La Paz meeting. Speaking before the cameras of the U.S. NBC television network, the Mexican President confirmed his country's position. He added that it is impossible to achieve peace while "a U.S. naval flotilla is off the Central American coast." In El Paso, the last stop on his way to La Paz, Reagan again repeated his fabrications about "intrigues by international communism" and belligerently declared that he "will never allow Central America to fall into the hands of the communists."

The La Paz meeting was held behind closed doors. Afterwards the two heads of state made brief statements to journalists. In his statement Miguel de la Madrid spoke firmly and confidently about the people's immutable right to determine their fate alone, to struggle for freedom and social justice, and about the need to seek a way out of the tense situation existing in Central America by means of peace talks.

President Reagan in his statement basically spoke about bilateral relations between the two countries. Touching only at the end on the situation existing in Central America, he did not essentially add anything new to what he had already said on many previous occasions.

The La Paz meeting is over. The sides' differences of opinion regarding the most acute problems of the region remain.

## GUATEMALA COUP 'SUITS' U.S. IMPERIALISTIC AMBITIONS

LD162304 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1820 GMT 16 Aug 83

[From "The World Today" program presented by political observer Lev Novikov]

[Text] Now let us return to the coup in Guatemala, although it would seem that this event has already become a thing of the past. It has been appraised, and the motives and forces involved are clear. Well, we shall see. In my view the events connected with this are only beginning -- not so much on the local, Guatemalan level, but on a regional Central American scale. Primarily they concern Washington's policy toward Nicaragua and the war against the El Salvador partisans. Or, as they say, from the point of view of U.S. strategy in the region, there was no need to make all that fuss.

The overthrown dictator, like all his predecessors, coped perfectly with all the tasks given to him by Washington through terror, fear, and the utilization of U.S. aid and weapons to wage a struggle with the rebelling patriots.

Well, the situation has now changed greatly, obviously not in favor of the reactionary forces. The partisans in El Salvador are operating increasingly successfully and have achieved many results. In Nicaragua the Sandinista regime is consolidating its position, following a policy in the interests of the people, not the United States. President Reagan has decided to place Nicaragua under a heavy blockade, ignoring both international law and even the laws of his own country. The aim is to destabilize the people's regime in Nicaragua and either to force it to go along with U.S. policy, or simply to overthrow it, replacing it with a democracy like those in El Salvador, Honduras, or Guatemala. Under such conditions General Rios Montt, a devout Protestant, and in the end not altogether decisive, had already displeased Washington. He was replaced by a general whose reputation is irreproachable as far as the State Department and the Pentagon are concerned. THE NEW YORK TIMES writes: As a result of the coup in Guatemala the president -- that is Rios Montt, who ruled the country just like he read the sermons from the church pulpit -- has been replaced by a stern paratroop officer. This is Oscar Humberto Mejia Victorias, who was trained in the school of Las Americas, on the U.S. base in Panama.

I had occasion, being in Guatemala a year ago, to see his escort driving up one day to the presidential palace. The general got out of the car in his military uniform with the sleeves rolled up, which seemed somewhat eccentric for such an experienced officer. (?It says something about the general with the rolled-up sleeves in power.) I now recall the words of one diplomat, who said then in a conversation with me in Guatemala, that: On the whole, in the end it is not important to the Americans which general rules. Let the tyrants come and go as long as no one threatens Washington's policy.

It is already no secret to anyone that it is precisely President Reagan who is the main character in the imperialist U.S. policy in Central America. In such a situation the new general in Guatemala is a more suitable figure for the implementation of the general strategy of the United States in the region primarily because he is an ardent anti-communist, which in the eyes of the U.S. Administration is an important plus. In his very first statement as president of the country, General Mejia stressed that he intends to fight with all his strength for the elimination of subversive communist elements, which are supposedly threatening the freedom and sovereignty of Guatemala. Second, this general is an unswerving adherent of U.S. policy. As THE NEW YORK TIMES writes, Mejia is much less likely than Montt to agree with the proposals of the Contadora Group and believes that only the United States can help in the struggle against insurgents in Latin America.

We know that the United States supports the proposals of the Contadora Group on the resolution of the Central American conflict by political means, via words, but in fact is preparing for the use of force. The meeting between Reagan and Mexican President Miguel de la Madrid once again demonstrated this. Their views on the approach to the resolution of the problems of Central America were diametrically opposed. Under such conditions Washington is far from indifferent as to who stands at the head of such an important strategic country as Guatemala.

It is a simple calculation to create a reliable political triangle, I should say political and military triangle, from the regimes completely run by Washington -- that is, El Salvador, Honduras, and Guatemala. This is where the dogs begin to growl, if one looks on the coup in Guatemala from the position of the imperial, ambitious policy of the United States in this region.

## PARAGUAY'S STROESSNER SWORN IN, U.S. 'CLOSE FRIEND'

LD170610 Moscow in English to North America 2200 GMT 16 Aug 83

[Excerpts] General Alfredo Stroessner was sworn in as Paraguay's President yesterday. It is his seventh 5-year term of office; he has been the head of state since May 1954. Viktor Yenikeyev has this comment:

The 70-year-old general will hardly experience any unusual feelings over his new term of presidency; for him this is only a routine matter which can even be tiresome for a man of his age. The outcome of the elections, described by the opposition parties as an unconcealed farce, had been decided beforehand.

The general tolerates no criticism of his rule, nor does he favor any left-wing sentiments. This is why Stroessner has been Washington's close friend for many decades. The American Administration is now doing justice to the general and his regime, succeeding, in the opinion of American officials, to maintain peace and stability in the country. These officials, however, prefer not to mention the fact that nearly 2 million people, that is, about half of the country's population, have preferred to avoid this peace and stability and live abroad.

Addressing a group of Americans of Latin American origin in Florida recently, President Reagan called on the citizens of the two Americas to live in peace and concord. He evidently meant peace and concord existing in Chile, Uruguay, Honduras, Guatemala, and apparently in Paraguay. The President came out with a strongly worded statement against the people of Nicaragua and Cuba and the patriotic forces of El Salvador, who allegedly upset the tranquil situation on the continent. He failed to admit, however, that peace and tranquillity in Paraguay's image, or in the image of other dictatorial regimes, makes people rise up in arms against repression, hunger, poverty, and social injustice. It's not accidental that during the latest meeting between President Reagan and Miguel de la Madrid of Mexico the latter told the American head of state that the sending of United States fleets to the Nicaraguan shores is an ineffective measure. He declared that the United States ignores both social and economic problems of Latin American countries.

Paraguay, led by dictator Stroessner, is a case in point. Stroessner has been re-elected to the president's post, but can millions of people live eternally under conditions of hunger and oppression?

## CHILEAN SOCIALIST LEADER REMARKS ON PROTEST DAY

LD122259 Moscow TASS in English 1918 GMT 12 Aug 83

[Text] Moscow, August 12 TASS -- "The Chilean people have again firmly expressed their hatred for the military-fascist regime, demanded resignation of Pinochet and restoration of democracy in the country." This is how Clodomiro Almeyda, general secretary of the Socialist Party of Chile, described the national protest day, the fourth one, which was held in the country on Thursday. In a Soviet television interview he stressed that "this day is fresh testimony of the intensifying struggle of the Chilean people, which has been underway for many years now."

"The present-day situation in Chile provides patent evidence that the policy of the anti-people's government is suffering an obvious fiasco. The socio-economic structure, established by Pinochet, resulted in mass unemployment, starvation, poverty in Chile.

"It is no wonder that the most different strata of the population are bringing closer their ranks, displaying ever greater will and energy. Those who previously sided with Pinochet are also rising up for struggle."

"The national protest day, which was held on Thursday," said Clodomiro Almeyda, "also showed the proportions of the isolation of the dictatorship. The voice of democracy demands: "Down with Pinochet." This is the voice of all Chilean patriots. I think that all people of goodwill in Latin America, all progressive forces of the world are joining that voice. I am confident they support the Chilean people in its struggle for freedom and democracy to be restored in the country."

## U.S. AMBITIONS IN CENTRAL AMERICA DENOUNCED

PM161223 Moscow NEW TIMES in English No 32 Aug 83 pp 7-8

[Dmitriy Volskiy article: "'Shield for Democracy' or Sword of Imperialism?"]

[Text] "It is especially in our own hemisphere that the United States continues to be the foremost protector of peace. As part of this mission, as a way to provide a shield for democracy and development, we, together with our friends, are now planning joint training exercises in the Caribbean and Central America" -- it was with this unctuous phrase that President Reagan announced on July 26 the commemencement of a large-scale military operation, the consequences of which are totally unpredictable.

It is called an "exercise" just for the sake of appearances. Actually it is an attempt to grip all of Central America, and first of all Nicaragua, in naval pincers from two sides -- the Pacific and the Atlantic, Caribbean coasts. Task forces headed by aircraft carriers have set sail for the shores of that country. Making a big show of preparations for a naval blockade of Nicaragua, the warships of these task forces are rehearsing the interception and seizure of ships, while 16,000 crack troops on board are waiting for the order to land, an order that might come at any time: today, tomorrow, in half a year's time -- such is the unprecedented duration of this dangerous operation. And it is all the more dangerous since it is being undertaken not in isolation, but on the eve of another so-called "exercise": the joint maneuvers of the Honduran Army and the 4,000-strong U.S. expeditionary force which it is intended to send to Honduras. The very same Honduras where work is going on nonstop to build American airfields and other installations.

The pressure from without, from the sea, is being accompanied by the creation of a bridgehead on land, in the very heart of Central America, in a strategically located country bordering not only on revolutionary Nicaragua but also on El Salvador, which is engulfed in the flames of an uprising. The proclaimed "shield for democracy," protecting such champions of democracy as the followers of Somoza and the Salvadoran fascist d'Aubuisson, actually is a sword of imperialist aggression threatening to strike Central America. This was clearly intimated by the U.S. representative at the United Nations Jeane Kirkpatrick: It was not just "ordinary exercises," as the President had tried to present it, that were being held near Central America, she said, but something different. But what exactly?

The United States, Kirkpatrick contends, is giving an answer there to the "Soviet-Cuban challenge." It is this version that has been circulated to the press. For instance, referring to unnamed "officials," THE WALL STREET JOURNAL carried a story about the appearance in Nicaragua of a mysterious "top Cuban general" who had been "involved in Cuban troop deployments in Angola," about the discovery of "a half dozen ships" that "showed up at Nicaraguan ports to unload Soviet-bloc arms", and about other "ominous activity" supposedly "reported by U.S. intelligence." But even if American intelligence really had detected anything of the kind, what business of Washington is it? Nicaragua, as is known, is a sovereign country and its government has the right, in fact, is duty bound to show concern for national security. Especially now when its enemies have gone over from verbal threats to the dispatch of armed bands that terorize the population.

But if we are to believe the runaway imagination of Washington "officials," the Sandinists are thinking not about the defence of their country and not even about the defence of their regime, but about something totally different. "American analysts," writes THE WALL STREET JOURNAL, "worry that the Cubans may be (sic) assembling troops and equipment in Marxist Nicaragua for a joint Cuban-Nicaraguan strike into Honduras or Costa Rica, or to provide more extensive outside support for leftist rebels in El Salvador."

Isn't this "maybe" a sacramental reservation, indeed? No stretching the neck out for the intelligence services that supply the White House with the information, or to be more correct, misinformation, it needs. And what a familiar method of fabrication. It is familiar from very distant times and from the ways of not only American intelligence. False accusations about the concentration of foreign troops to justify the concentration of one's own forces to aggressive purposes, attempts to ascribe to others "ominous" designs in order to cover up one's own highly dangerous preparations, and even the faking of attacks -- is it not thus that the web of wars has always been woven? Let us recall the provocation, involving an "attack" launched by Nazis dressed in Polish uniforms on the radio station in Gleiwitz (now Gliwice), that served as a pretext for the invasion of Poland. Times are different now, the reader will say. True, times do change, But not the methods of provocations. Judge for yourself.

"As the first step it is intended to subject various installations in Nicaragua to aerial bombing; this to be done by unmarked planes. At the second stage, within the framework of this conception, it is intended to stage an attack on a Honduran village by right-wing rebels who, however, must be dressed for this purpose in the uniform of the Sandinist Army. It is intended thus to fake Nicaragua's reaction to the bombing raid. After this 'incident' at the third stage, Honduras is to declare war on its neighbor and at the same time seek military assistance from the U.S. and the OAS." Such is the CIA plan made public on July 18 by the well-informed West German bulletin PARLAMENTARISCH-POLITISCHER PRESSEDIENST with reference to sources in Managua.

Of course, adjustments can be made in concrete plans, but is this really that important? The main thing is that Washington's choice in favour of a power solution of Central America's problems is becoming ever more obvious: The overthrow of the Sandinist government in Nicaragua, the physical extermination of the Salvadoran rebels who are to be first pushed back into the mountains and, under the cover of all this, the annihiliation of patriots in other Central American countries as well. As evidenced by the already quoted bulletin, a list of two thousand "oppositionists" has been already drawn up in Honduras to be "dealt with." It is easy to imagine the bloody orgy in which this entire plan would have resulted were it implemented. And it is not surprising that the Washington champions of human rights would prefer to act through their local "friends" mentioned by Reagan; they do not want to soil their cuffs. Besides, it is a tradition of American politics to make others do the fighting. But Washington's placemen are clearly short on strength and especially fighting spirit. The amount of arms that have already been sent to the Salvadoran rulers! But more and more often these arms are falling into the hands of the guerrillas and firing in the wrong direction. Is it realistic to count on the Honduran Army? "Honduras is one of the world's poorest countries, and its ill-trained soldiers would be reluctant tigers indeed against the highly motivated and spirited Nicaraguans," THE NEW YORK TIMES predicted. That is why, it says, the very course of events can bring about a situation when "American forces might have to extricate Ronald Reagan from a new Bay of Pigs."

Vietnam, too, is recalled in this connection, that is, the gradual, step-by-step involvement in a major aggressive war that ended in defeat. It has turned out that the "Vietnam syndrome" has far from vanished.

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This circumstance is exploited by Reagan's opponents, first of all such prominent Democrats as Kennedy, Mondale, and others who condemn the Central American policy of the White House. And it is not by chance that the House of Representatives, where the Democrats have a majority, voted late in July against the financing of "clandestine operations" in Nicaragua. There is resistance to the policy of intervention in Central America even among the military. Thus, the retiring Army Chief of Staff General Edward Meyer stated: "If I thought the 82nd Airborne going in there would be a solution to the problem, I'd probably recommend that right now. I don't think it would be." But the 82nd Airborne Division forms the backbone of the U.S. forces of intervention, and if the military themseleves have no faith in it this only underlines the total adventurism of Reagan's course. The more so that in the international arena he actually is ranging the United States against the whole world: against the majority of the Latin American countries which are pressing through the "Contadora Group" for a peaceful solution of Central America's problems, against the Nonaligned Movement which has demanded of the United States that it should discontinue military preparations there, and even against many governments allied to Washington but obliged to take into account the public opinion in their countries. All these, of course, are serious factors. But....

How often have the allies really restrained their "senior partner"? Their class solidarity should not be discounted. And how often has Washington really heeded the sentiments in the NATO countries, not to speak of the Third World states? As to the domestic political situation, apart from the House of Representatives there also exists the Senate where the Republicans have a majority which is ready to block the above-mentioned decision which, by the way, is not even mandatory. Last but not least, General Meyer is no longer the Army Chief of Staff. Some of his colleagues also had to surrender their posts to supporters of intervention. The latter meanwhile are saying: Neutralize the opposition, provide at least a semblance of public support, and, what is most important, give us greater freedom of action on the battlefield.

Besides, the Pentagon wants time. It is on its insistence that the main phase of the joint maneuvers with the Honduran Army was suddenly shifted from August to November. For in the summer and autumn it is intended to stage major exercises in Africa and in the Atlantic. And only then, the generals say, will it be possible to concentrate efforts on Central America. So as to avoid a dispersement of troops and to act there not off the cuff but after thorough preparations.

This postponement does not weaken, but, on the contrary, increases the apprehensions of the world public. It has not forgotten that having hardly entered the White House Reagan had promised to "stop the advance" of the liberation forces, termed by him as "international communism," first of all in that region. He has linked his personal prestige in the reactionary U.S. circles that are masterminding his proclaimed "crusade" with the attainment of this goal. But the new presidential elections, as is known, are already not so far off. And it is all these circumstances that might sooner or later bring out a situation when Washington's imperial ambitions in Central America will take the form of a direct intervention, the consequences of which it is difficult to predict. Except that it will not bring the United States any laurels.

"The revolutionaries of Nicaragua and El Salvador will not be broken by force," it was stated by Fidel Castro. "In the event of the origination of a new Vietnam in the heart of Central America the peoples of the continent and of the whole world will not stay indifferent to such a crime."

Neither are they indifferent to the preparations for this crime. Mounting is the worldwide campaign of protest intended to stay the aggressor's sword before it is too late.

## U.S. 'ARMADA' SAILING TOWARD CENTRAL AMERICA

LD162318 Moscow TASS in English 2150 GMT 16 Aug 83

[Text] Washington August 17 TASS -- A new U.S. naval armada has appeared off the Atlantic coast of Central America. The U.S. naval command announced on Tuesday that a strike force of five naval ships with the aircraft carrier "Coral Sea" at the head arrived in the present area of operations off Central America's east coast. It is specified among the Pentagon circles that the squadron will operate chiefly off the coasts of Nicaragua.

The squadron headed by the "Coral Sea," which has more than 70 combat aircraft on board, was hastily sent here from the Mediterranean for a show of the U.S. naval force and for trying to suppress the national liberation and revolutionary movement in the Central American countries.

It is simultaneously reported that another American squadron of six ships with the battleship "New Jersey" at their head has left the Pearl Harbor Naval Base on the Hawaiian Islands and is heading towards the Pacific coast of Central America.

## USSR PUBLIC PROTESTS U.S. ACTS IN CENTRAL AMERICA

LD121522 Moscow TASS in English 1400 GMT 12 Aug 83

[Text] Moscow August 12 TASS -- "The Soviet public wrathfully protest the escalation of the aggressive adventuristic actions of the United States in Central America which are targeted mainly against the Nicaraguan republic," it is said in a statement by Soviet public organisations published here today.

The document, signed by the Central Council of Trade Unions of the USSR, the Soviet Peace Committee, the Soviet Women's Committee, and other mass organisations, stresses that "the CIA and the Pentagon are equipping and training counterrevolutionary bands which carry out mass intrusions into the territory of Nicaragua, commit acts of violence and terror against the peaceful population, and stage acts of economic and other subversion. The statement notes the "the biggest imperialist power sends its Navy to the shores of a small peace-loving state, stages near its borders exercises of ground forces under the pretext of which a big contingent of American troops is being introduced into neighboring Honduras for a lengthy period of time."

"The truly aggressive character of the United States' intentions is confirmed by the fact that it is unfolding its armed provocative shows at a time when prospects for a peaceful settlement of the situation in Central America are being opened thanks to the constructive stand of the Nicaraguan Government.

"The United States is trying to thwart the efforts made by Cuba and also Mexico, Colombia, and other countries in order to resolve the conflict and remove tension."

Socialist Cuba has become a target for gross attacks, the document continues. The U.S. Administration is escalating hostile actions against Cuba under the false pretext of the latter's "intervention" in the affairs of the countries of the region, trying to prevent its people from going about their peaceful constructive work.

"The Soviet people voice solidarity with the courageouse people of Nicaragua, with fraternal socialist Cuba and with the peoples of Central America standing up for their freedom and independence," the statement says.

"They strongly demand an end to the aggressive actions of the United States, advocate the peaceful settlement of the crisis situation in the region, and support the proposals put forward by the Nicaraguan Government. We demand: "Hands off Nicaragua!"

## U.S. 'INFLAMES' SITUATION AROUND NICARAGUA

LD161902 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1445 GMT 16 Aug 83

[From "The World Today" program presented by political observer Lev Novikov]

[Text] The United States continues to inflame the situation around Nicaragua. It is reported from Managua that the reactionary military regime in Honduras is stepping up military tension on the Nicaraguan border. Yesterday Honduran soldiers fired large-caliber machineguns and automatic rifles at the Nicaraguan border post of Las Manos for 1 and 1/2 hours. This post is situated in Nueva Segovia Department. On the same day a Honduran military aircraft encroached on Nicaraguan airspace and flew over a number of regions in Chinandega Department.

Reporting from a Somozist camp located on Honduran territory, the U.S. ABC television network notes that these forces, which are paid and trained by the CIA, are well-equipped, well-trained, and well-armed. They are carrying out extremely intensive military training in the camp, and are taking special political courses during which they are convinced that the present Sandinist government is allegedly an enemy of the Honduran people. The CIA, ABC stresses, already has about 10,000 people under Honduran command.

Of course, all this arouses anxiety in many countries, first and foremost in the Latin American countries. Indeed, the United States has already moved from a show of strength to using it. Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Miguel d'Escoto has sharply condemned the United States' aggressive policy regarding Nicaragua. In an interview with the West German magazine DER SPIEGEL, he stated that the greatest problem is that the United States is waging war against us -- they are fighting against us using counter-revolutionaries. In addition, the Americans are preparing to invade our country using the Honduran Army. The minister described the so-called diplomatic effort of the United States, which is supposedly aimed at resolving the conflict situation, as fancy dressing. If the Americans were truly interested in resolving the problem by diplomatic means, Miguel d'Escoto stressed, they would not send their fleet to the Nicaraguan coast.

Here is confirmation of the Nicaraguan minister's words: From Washington we have received a report of a speech recently made by President Reagan. Speaking in New Orleans to members of the reactionary organization Veterans of Foreign Wars, the head of the U.S. Administration tried to pass off the aggressive policy they are following and the unprecedented program for rearming America as being almost for the benefit of the peoples of the world. According to Reagan, Washington's feverish militaristic preparations in Central America are aimed exclusively at providing the peoples of the region with a security shield and helping them to consolidate peace.

In connection with this, observers recall the words of Mexican President Miguel de la Madrid, who during a recent meeting told Reagan that his policy threatens to ignite a fire in the region.

## CPSU VETERANS SPEAK AT MEETING WITH ANDROPOV

PM161206 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 16 Aug 83 First Edition pp 1-2

[TASS report: "Always in Formation! A Meeting With Party Veterans at the CPSU Central Committee"]

[Text] The party confidently leads the Soviet people -- the pioneer people -- along the Leninist path of creation and peace. Selfless, wholehearted labor, mass heroism, and the immortal military feat have become the joint milestones in the lives of many millions of loyal sons of the Leninist party.

Communists have always marched ahead, have always inspired people with their example, with their staunchness, their principled approach, their sincerity, and their constant readiness both to lead the masses and to be rank-and-file fighters in the great revolutionary army of labor. Today, they work valiantly in plant shops, in the kolkhoz and sovkhoz fields, and in design bureaus and science laboratories, everywhere setting high examples by fulfilling their civic, party duty. And those who have departed for a well-earned rest have not stopped working with young people, and are ardent propagandists of communist ideas.

A meeting took place in the CPSU Central Committee on 15 August between Comrades Yu.V. Andropov, M.S. Gorbachev, G.V. Romanov, M.V. Zimyanin, I.V. Kapitonov, and N.I. Ryzhkov, and party veterans.

The meeting was opened by M.S. Gorbachev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee:

Esteemed comrades!

Permit me, on behalf of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, to welcome the party veterans and labor veterans who are gathered in this auditorium.

The CPSU Central Committee Politburo regards our meeting today in the CPSU Central Committee and other meetings with representatives of various generations and different social groups of Soviet society as a continuation of a Leninist tradition.

Comrades! You represent the generations of Soviet people to whose lot that most difficult and at the same time most honorable historical mission fell -- the mission of accomplishing the revolution, raising the country from the ruins, and laying the foundations of socialism. Many of you were scorched by the fiery breath of war.

Those were stern times. We were marching into mortal combat. We had to go short of sleep and food. We had to work ourselves to the bone, as the saying goes. But the great goal gave birth to great energy. The land of the soviets rose to its feet, gained strength, matured, and took up arms to defend itself. And each of those who are gathered here -- like millions of your contemporaries -- can look back with pride at the path he has traveled -- a path of selfless labor and heroic achievements.

Of course, we did not invite you to the party's Central Committee solely in order to pronounce once again the words of respect and gratitude.

Party veterans and labor veterans accumulate the vast experience of all the Soviet people. And we would like that experience and your knowledge to continue to serve still more actively our common cause and the resolution of the tasks now facing the party and people and all generations of Soviet people.

That is why, in meeting with you today, esteemed veterans of the Leninist party, we would like to talk about how to best use your experience and knowledge. Of course, such a discussion also presupposes asking questions, making critical judgments, and analyzing shortcomings. In general, let us talk frankly, in a party, Leninist style.

That is what I wanted to say as a little introduction to our conversation.

Now, comrades, please, who will begin? Who will take the floor?

V.P. Vinogradov, member of the CPSU since 1915, participant in the First All-Union Congress of Soviets, and chairman of the council of party veterans' assistance to the Leningrad State Museum of the October Revolution, took the floor. Addressing Comrade Yu.V. Andropov, he said:

First of all, permit me to sincerely and wholeheartedly thank the CPSU Central Committee Politburo for its constant attentiveness toward party veterans. Today we can sense with tremendous satisfaction how the Leninist style of party leadership is embodied in the deeds of the Central Committee and its Politburo. This was manifested with particular force in the practical measures adopted by the party in accordance with the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee November (1982) and June (1983) Plenums and the principles set forth in your speeches, Yuriy Vladmirovich.

We party veterans warmly support the party and government decisions on strengthening socialist discipline and order. We, who underwent our labor and revolutionary schooling in workers' collectives, understand very well that only conscious creative, disciplined labor creates all our assets and wealth and forges the people's well-being. Many of us heard about this from the great Lenin's lips.

Today I wish to report that CPSU veterans are doing much to enhance our young people's class awareness and educate them in the revolutionary, labor, and combat traditions of our party and people. Mikhail Vasilyevich Roslyakov is here. He works actively as chairman of the Veterans' Council attached to the Moskovskiy party raykom in Leningrad.

Veterans devote much attention to cultivating love and respect for the workers' professions, in particular among students at vocational and technical schools, and to preparing worthy recruits for the working class. Today more than 800 Leningrad workers, labor veterans, and production frontrunners have transferred to work in vocational and technical schools. Vasiliy Aleksandrvich Smirnov of the Baltiyskiy plant and Izhorskiy Zavod fitter Afanasiy Prokofyevich Mikhalev, both Twice Heros of Socialist Labor, Hero of Socialist Labor Boris Aleksandrovich Zhuravlev, fitter at the Barrikada Assocation, and many, many more are giving their skill and rich experience to young people.

We all strive to ensure that every meeting with young people gives the young men and women a charge of ideological staunchness and Soviet patriotism. At these times we ourselves forget our age!

At the same time, when we meet with young people, we often notice a consumerist attitude toward life and dependent mood among some young men and women. This is explained first and foremost by gaps in their labor education. And I think the Central Committee's June Plenum was very timely in posing the question of reforming our schooling.

Of course, our scientists and specialists propose specific ways and forms of restructing, but I think the essence must lie in ensuring that schools combine education and productive labor more effectively and give young men and women a working profession as well as a general education. Much experience has been gained in Leningrad and the oblast in training skilled workers with secondary education through the system of vocational and technical schools. In our view this experience should be better utilized.

It is also evidently necessary to be more exacting regarding education in the family and to make wider use of the existing practice and the Law on Labor Collectives in order to enhance parents' responsibility for their children's behavior and moral makeup. And first and foremost communist parents should be held more accountable.

We all received with deep satisfaction the provisions which you put forward, Yuriy Vladimirovich, in connection with the preparation of a new edition of the CPSU Program. These provisions contain a good ideological, theoretical, and political basis for ensuring that the party program gives a realistic analysis of the present and accurately determines future tasks.

Hero of Socialist Labor N.D. Borodin, member of the CPSU since 1932, then spoke. It gives me special satisfaction, he said, to stress today that the decisions of the Central Committee's November (1982) and June (1983) Plenums have met with a warm response in the hearts of Soviet people and are exerting a profound, beneficial influence on all our life and all our actions.

It is a real Leninist tradition for major issues in state and public life on which important decisions are being taken to be the subject of preliminary discussion in labor collectives. I know this from the experience of the many thousands strong collective of the Likhachev plant, where I worked for 20 years as director and with which I still retain very close ties. Before adopting the resolution on labor disciplien, the Central Committee familiarized many labor collectives, including the Likhachev plant collective, with the draft and heard their opinions. This greatly pleased people. They say that this is our real Soviet democracy, the party's link with the masses.

We have now embarked on the resolution of a number of key tasks in the economic sphere, the most important being that of radically improving labor productivity and accelerating scientific and technical progress. In this connection I would like to put forward a few ideas. We have every potential for making the rate of introduction and the efficiency of utilization of new machinery considerably higher than at present.

More effective measures should be adopted to ensure the preferential development of the sectors which are ultimately the basis of technical progress: modern computer technology, universal systems for controlling manufacturing equipment, automated design systems, machine tool building, robot technology, and progressive new materials. The growth of production efficiency and labor productivity directly depends on this. Of course, this is not a simple task, but a long-term comprehensive targeted program should probably be elaborated to provide for the retooling of industry.

A resolution was adopted recently "On Additional Measures To Extend the Rights of Industrial Production Associations (Enterprises) in Planning and Economic Activity and To Step Up Their Responsibility for the Results of Work." It envisages conducting a broad economic experiment and in particular it extends the rights of enterprises.

In implementing this resolution it would be useful to increase the role and responsibility of production collectives in the implementation of socialist extended reproduction, including the introduction of the achievements of technical progress with minimum expenditure. Enterprises must earn resources for capital investments, rather than requesting them from higher organs. Then they will spend these resources as efficiently as possible. Enterprises will only embark on new construction when they have exhausted the potential of their existing production facilities. The development fund will then gain optimum significance.

V.I. Kiselev, member of the CPSU since 1918, veteran of the Great Patriotic War and of labor, delegate to the 26th CPSU Congress, and chairman of the party veterans council in Kiev's Pecherskiy Rayon, said in his speech: It is a great honor for each of us present in this auditorium to participate in a meeting of party leaders with old Bolsheviks. I am confident that the present meeting in the CPSU Central Committee will meet with a warm response in every veteran's heart and will give rise to a new upsurge of strength in us.

The CPSU Central Committee has done much recently. Its tireless activity is indicated by the systematic reports on questions examined in the CPSU Central Committee Politburo. Meeting with comrades and visiting labor collectives, I see how people unanimously approve the party's line of production intensification and of strengthening discipline, organization, and order. This is a necessary condition of the fulfillment of all our plans and the attainment of the goals set. That is why we wholeheartedly vote for the eradication of various kinds of violations and for the high exactingness which is applied to workers at all levels -- from the worker to the minister, from the rank-and-file communist to the party committee secretary.

The Food and Energy Programs are aimed at resolving peaceful tasks and increasing the country's might. The Energy Program was referred to at the June Plenum as a kind of GOELRO [State Commission for the Electrification of Russia plan of 1920] in modern conditions. Participation in the fulfillment of the GOELRO plan is a part of my life story. I voted for its adoption at the Eighth All-Russian Congress of Soviets in December 1920. Then I worked on the implementation of that impressive plan. And what happiness it is to see that the baton of great work has been handed on!

But in order to successfully create a new society and build a bright future it is necessary first and foremost to "build" man himself, to mold a staunch, committed fighter for the implementation of communist ideals. We regard as completely correct the directive of the CPSU Central Committee June Plenum on more widely involving young people in useful labor and social activity and strengthening their military-patriotic education.

Young people need to be educated through trust and responsible tasks. Why, in the years of the Civil and Great Patriotic Wars, were beardless youths able to command subunits? Or take machine operator Aleksandr Vasilyevich Gitalov, twice Hero of Socialist Labor, famous all over the country, who was already driving a tractor at the age of 13. And how many more examples could be cited! Today, a production specialist practically twice that age is often regarded as immature. Sometimes people cannot make up their minds to entrust him with independent work. Does this not give rise to social passivity among some of our young people?

The party veterans of the capital of the Soviet Ukraine, V.I. Kiselev said in conclusion, have asked me to convey to the CPSU Central Committee and that CPSU Central Committee Politburo heartfelt thanks for the great concern which is being displayed for us old Bolsheviks. Our spirit is youthful. And as long as our hearts beat we will work actively for the common weal and struggle for the cause of the great Lenin.

The floor was taken by P.K. Kolesnikov, a planer at the Rostselmash plant, initiator of the plant movement of multi-machine operators, and one of the first shock workers of communist labor on the Don. I will soon be 80 years old, may career has spanned over 60 years, and of those I have spent 52 working at the Rostselmash. I will say that I have the strength, I do not intend to give up work, and I will go on working at my dear plant as a planer. I am proud that many of my pupils are continuing my business.

I have been a member of Lenin's party for 50 years now. And I am gratified to see how our party has grown, how great its prestige is in domestic and international affairs, how loyally it serves the people. We know that the party is doing everything to ensure that our country is even stronger and that people live even better. The party's policy is our policy, the people's policy.

In addressing the Moscow machine tool builders, Yuriy Vladimirovich, you said that the Don-1500 is a machine necessary to agriculture. These words of yours are an order from the party for us workers at Rostselmash. And I can report to the party Central Committee that preparation for the production of the new combine is proceeding according to plan. But I must say frankly that we could have achieved more if we had put all our potential into operation. Yet we still have many unused reserves.

Take just discipline. The workers have accepted measures to strengthen it. The workers say that these measures were urgent and accord with our interests.

It must be said that there are still many careless people. There are even such people among the communists -- they work listlessly, bypass shortcomings, and live by the principle "It's no concern of mine." I think that indifference even today remains a very great evil. I will say frankly that we already have an extremely large number of soft-hearted people at our plant, but we must all be sharper-tongued when it is a case of the interests of the people and the country.

A couple of words about the role of the foreman. I well remember the times when the foreman was a most authoritative man. But now -- I judge on the basis of my own plant -- his role is being reduced. Sometimes no account is even taken of his opinion. We must also think about payment for his labor -- in brief, the foreman's prestige must be high. The foreman represents discipline, quality, and productivity.

The workers are also worried by a negative phenomenon -- drunkenness. There are still many instances of speculation, bribery, and the enrichment of individual people at society's expense. I want to make special mention of consumption. Sometimes it is not a case of necessities but of luxuries. Consumerist passions are sometimes inflamed all out of proportion. I think that tougher controls must be introduced over the measure of labor and consumption. The following question is also urgent. It is well known that in our country payment is carried out mainly as follows: He who has done more receives more. Today we must approach this in a new way: If you have done better, you receive more. Wages must be linked more closely with the quality of labor.

At the end of his speech P.K. Kolesnikov said: We know that the world situation now is heated. Our enemies want to slow down our movement and put an end to communism. But we remember our ancestors' behest: Those who treat us well, we treat well. And those who come to use with a sword will die by the sword. To thwart the enemies' designs there is only one path -- strengthening the might of our dear fatherland. And we will not spare our efforts to augment this might by our labor.

Hero of Socialist Labor and honored figure of science of the Belorussian SSR P.D. Muhkin, chief of the Belorussian Arable Farming Scientific Research Institute section for the selection and primary seed growing of winter grain crops, also spoke. The economy created by the labor of all generations of Soviet people under the leadership of Lenin's party and its present dimensions and development potential, he said, demand the further enchancement of state, planning, and labor discipline. Without proper discipline, we will not be able to make rapid headway. However, as in any big matter, we have phenomena which are delaying our advance and causing great harm to our country's economy. They include absenteeism, the presence of drifters, and those who seek to profit at society's expense.

No less damage is caused to our economy by lack of discipline and irresponsibility, even among some leaders. What do we sometimes observe? Individual workers fail to ensure the fulfillment of plans and contract commitments. And they get away with it. They hold posts for years while they make a mess of things. We must make tougher demands on such leaders and dismiss those who do not know how to work.

The party and government render us scientists every support and attention. Responding to the party's concern, our country's scientists have enriched science with new discoveries and inventions. But do we receive the corresponding return from all scientific developments? Unfortunately not. Many of them remain in cupboards and grow obsolete, yet time, effort, and money have been spent on them. In my view, a system and precise mechanism has not been worked out for introducing the achievements of scientific and technical progress.

We know well that whatever complex problems may arise in our country, they are undoubtedly successfully resolved if they are taken up by the party and the CPSU Central Committee. That is why it would evidently be expedient if the question of accelerating scientific and technical progress were to be examined at the CPSU Central Committee. This would undoubtedly play a large part in the further development of production forces.

In conclusion P.D. Mukhin said: We veterans, who have known the tragedy of war, warmly support the peace-loving policy of the CPSU Central Committee and its Politburo. The world situation has been aggravated and is being heated by the U.S. imperialists. But they must know that Soviet people cannot be intimidated.

Allow me on behalf of my comrades -- the veterans of the party organization of Soviet Belorussia -- to convey to the CPSU Central Committee and the CPSU Central Committee Politburo words of sincere thanks and gratitude for their enormous, truly gigantic work in preserving peace on earth and consolidating the country's economic and defense might. Allow me to assure the CPSU Central Committee that we Communists of the older generation will continue to loyally serve Lenin's party and to make the contribution that is within our power to the common cause of building communism.

Hero of Socialist Labor V.M. Bakholdina, an engineer and honored machine operator of the RSFSR, took the floor. The older generation's experience, she said, contains an example of the selfless giving of efforts and boundless devotion to the cause of the party and the motherland. And it is particularly gratifying for us veterans that this experience is being preserved and augmented.

My fate has been a happy one. I believe that the basis for this has been the fact that I have tried all my life to work honestly and have traveled the path from an ordinary tractor driver to director of the Shipunovo machine-tractor station, Altay Kray. At my advanced age I am still working as an engineer at the RSFSR Ministry of Agriculture state inspectorate for supervising the technical state of the machinery and tractor pool and I head the rayon detachment of women machine operators. When I link together the stages of my life, I can say that the historic decisions of the CPSU Central Committee November (1982) Plenum were a new milestone for me, as they were for all Soviet people.

Of course, the Food Program is very important to me as a rural worker. It must be resolved in just the way defined by the CPSU Central Committee -- by organization, discipline, the conscientious labor of each person, and the best use of the powerful equipment in which our countryside has become so rich.

We frequently hear that there is a shortage of manpower at plants, factories, kolkhozes, and sovkhozes. And this is explained scientifically: demography. But why has this demography failed to affect the management apparatus? This apparatus is growing, and everyone can see it. There are no empty chairs in offices, trusts, administrations, or associations.

Surely this is not right. Would it not be more useful to first fill all work places where material values are directly produced?

Let the complexities of demography be reflected primarily on the offices, and production will be provided with everything necessary -- both manpower and materials.

I will also mention labor discipline. I think that you must do as much work as is needed for a matter. In the past you never saw people taking a day or even 2 days off during the harvest, taking a walk, or taking a vacation. Yet now at the busiest time of the harvest -- the haymaking and bringing in of the harvest, when each minute is precious -- in some places people only work one shift and rest every Sunday.

The raising of the question of strengthening labor and state discipline has been very well received among the people. Unfortunately, it is sometimes violated by the leaders themselves. People vigilantly follow the conduct of someone in a senior post and the slightest violation on his part provokes a rebuke. It must be said that some people have understood concern for cadres thus: Staying in one place, as they say, for decades, and thinking more about oneself than about business. It has even become difficult to move some leaders to other jobs.

The responsibility of parents for their children's labor education must also be enhanced. It is based on the experience of adults and their example. There is a reason why work is called labor. Work is laborious, and people must be accustomed to difficulties.

I have imparted my thoughts here frankly because for me there is no point in life except helping to the extent of my powers my beloved motherland and dear party in successfully resolving the set tasks.

The party's concern for the people's welfare is multifaceted; retired Major General M.D. Tashmukhamedov said in his speech. It can be felt by all strata of the population and extends to all republics and regions of the country. There is a reason why Tajikistan was profoundly moved by the news that the CPSU Central Committee Politburo had approved the measures to develop the municipal services of the republic's capital -- Dushanbe.

That is yet another graphic manifestation of Lenin's nationalities policy. Every decision of the party and all its plans and deeds have one objective -- ensuring that working people live better.

We have had the happiness to build a new life. And your heart rejoices when you see how widely and confidently our people are advancing. The boldest plans, of which we ourselves could only dream, are being realized before our eyes. The Nurek Sea has stretched out in the mountains of my motherland, Tajikistan. A new giant is being constructed in Rogun. A tunnel many kilometers long is being bored through the mountain range. It will soon bring water to the Dangerinskaya steppe. And this is being done not by fairytale heroes, but by our own Soviet people.

A large part of my life, M.D. Tashmukhamedov continued, has been connected with the army and with political work. And I have seen much during my personal experience. When a platoon is marching and someone loses step and fails to keep in time, the whole formation breaks down. You have a talk with a soldier like that and it often turns out that the fault lies not in his legs, but in his head. His consciousness is weak and he lacks coherence and discipline. It is even worse when a commander or leader suffers from such a "weakness."

I can very well appreciate those measures that the party is taking to accelerate our progress by way of people's consciousness and of increasing their sense of responsibility good organization, and discipline.

As a military man, I often think about young people's military-patriotic education and about their readiness to defend the motherland. The situation in the world is such that our weapons must be kept ready every day and at every hour. It is important to convey to each young person that he is the defender of the motherland and that it is therefore incumbent upon him to be both morally and physically on full combat readiness. It is our duty to help young people in that respect.

Hero of Socialist Labor N.N. Golovatskiy, a CPSU member since 1931 and chairman of the "40 Let Oktyabrya" kolkhoz in Kazakhstan's Taldy-Kurgan Oblast, then spoke. I have the great honor, he said, to represent Soviet Kazakhstan here. Kazakhstan's working people, like all Soviet people, wholeheartedly approve and, by their tireless labor, support our party's Leninist course and its foreign and domestic policy. The decisions of the CPSU Central Committee November (1982) and June (1983) Plenums, which have aroused a high level of labor and political activeness among the masses, are being fulfilled.

I have been kolkhoz head for over 30 years, I have seen and experienced much in those years. The main concern now is to gather this year's harvest on time and without losses and to ensure the ahead-of-schedule fulfillment of the 5-year olan targets as a whole. Our collective's efforts are also subordinated to these tasks. Each year we supply the state with over 4 million poods of grain. It is gratifying to report that the 5-year plan target for grain will be fulfilled in just 3 years. This year we have resolved that we shall supply the state with 7,000 tons of meat, that is, with two yearly plan targets. This is our specific contribution to the fulfillment of the Food Program.

We are aware that the successes that have been achieved could have been far greater. When preparing for this meeting, I gave much thought to what we still lack now. Primarily, we are concerned by the problem of fixing cadres in the countryside and of enlisting young people in social production. Many years of experience suggest that a love for the land and for growing grain and stockraising work must be instilled in young men and women from an early age.

The state system of education and the vocational and technical training of young people should be geared toward this. I fully support the proposals put forward by comrades who spoke earlier on this question.

Young people now entering industry for the first time clearly lack organizational skills and the ability to work with people. It would be right to institute compulsory on-the-job training on the country's advanced sovkhozes and kolkhozes for young experts who are graduating from agricultural institutes and technical schools. That would help to instill in them the desire to work willingly in the countryside. Then, perhaps, there would not be the kind of aberrations where a young agronomist sells beer by the roadside or a livestock expert sells meat in a store. There is clearly a lack of legal measures in this matter. One cannot help wondering: Why does it suit a specialist to do less skilled work?

We expect much from scientific institutions now. On our kolkhoz, for example, many kinds of work in the cultivation, harvesting, and grading of grain are done manually and that is unproductive. We have little specialized equipment. The tasks facing agriculture are great. We practical and scientific people must be responsible for fulfilling them together.

Allow me to give the assurance, N.N. Golovatskiy said in conclusion, that we shall spare neither effort nor energy in ensuring that the party's word always becomes reality and a living deed and is embodied in the new achievements of developed socialism.

Ya.D. Chanyshev, a veteran of the Civil and Great Patriotic Wars, also spoke. I have been in the party since 15 March 1917, and was in the heroic Red Army for 45 years, he said.

I had the good fortune to meet with Lenin on two occasions: once at a rally and once at the 10th party congress. Under the great Lenin's leadership, our party and our people won a victory under very difficult conditions against internal counterrevolution and the interventionists and began to create the foundations of socialism. How was this successfully achieved? I shall mention just two things. First, Vladimir Illyich was constantly concerned about strong discipline within the party and about the vanguard role of Bolshevik party members. Second, Lenin made strict demands on leading communists.

We tend to say that Lenin was a kind man. And that was indeed true. But whenever it was a question of the interests of the party and the people, he allowed no one to be sympathetic with those who acted against those interests.

We are very satisfied that the leadership of the party Central Committee is conducting matters in a Leninist and Bolshevist way, and we would ask you not to be liberal with those who do not think about the common good or about work but who only think about their own personal prosperity.

Yu.V. Andropov: We promise you that. (prolonged applause)

I, comrades, Ya.D. Chanyshev continued, often visit military units. There are remarkable young people in our army, they are well educated and courageous. But military work is very difficult. After all, in just 2 years one has to master modern equipment and to be ready, both morally and physically, as they say, to defend the motherland. And we veterans must spare no effort in helping to prepare young people or service in the Soviet Army and to elevate the prestige of Soviet officers and soldiers.

Hero of Socialist Labor T.V. Fedorova, deputy chief of Moscow's Metrostroy, took the floor.

This year, she said, marks the 50th year since 10,000 Moscow Komsomol members attended that unique and unprecedented construction project -- the building of the Moscow subway. We are now fortunate that our four times order-bearing collective has reared many remarkable people and that there are many subway construction adminstrations and subway lines already in operation in our country.

Metrostroy in Moscow and Leningrad now receives Komsomol members from the army and from other oblasts and cities. These are remarkable young people. They are the descendants of the Komsomol volunteers of the thirties. They must be treated with increased attention. They have earned it. Primarily, this means providing them with housing promptly, particularly those who have decided to settle down. This would help young people avoid many of life's problems and, ultimately, would help them to work better, more productively.

A second point. Those comrades who said here that one must have a moral right to lead people are correct. And then there are leaders who are caught red-handed acting improperly. What moral right can a person have who exploits his position and builds himself a dacha, gets rich at the enterprise's expense or is simply corrupt? We must be implacably severe with such people.

In conclusion, I should like to say, on behalf of working class veterans, that we have always been with the party as its true militants and will always make every effort to help to fulfill the decisions taken by the Central Committee -- after all, those decisions are so vitally important for our country and for our people.

Comrade Yu. V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, who was warmly greeted by those present, then spoke.

The meeting between party and labor veterans and CPSU leaders, which was held in a sincere, comradely atmosphere, drew to a close. The veterans assured the party, its Central Committee, and the Central Committee Politburo that they would direct all their strength, knowledge, and experience, with renewed energy, into the solution of the tasks of the motherland's socioeconomic and spiritual development and increasing its might and the people's prosperity, as well as raising the younger generation of Soviet people -- our combat replacement.

## GROMYKO WRITES PREFACE TO NEW PUBLICATION

LD160843 Moscow TASS in English 0815 GMT 16 Aug 83

[Text] Moscow August 16 TASS -- Never since World War Two has the international situation been so serious, writes Andrey Gromyko, the minister of foreign affairs of the USSR, in the preface to a new Soviet publication DIPLOMATICHESKY VESTINIK (Diplomatic Herald). In face of the strengthening of the international positions of the socialist community, the successes of the revolutionary and liberation movements, the most aggressive circles of imperialism, headed by the present American Administration, launched a crusade against the process of international detente which emerged in the early seventies. The unprecedented arms race, rude intervention into the affairs of sovereign states, the use of violence, diktat and threats -- such is the line of NATO, and, above all, its main force -- the United States, which is fraught with consequences dangerous to the cause of peace, the minister writes.

The herald-annual is issued by the diplomatic academy of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the USSR and the INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS publishers with the object of systematically throwing light on the single-minded activities of the CPSU and the Soviet state, aimed at the implementation of the programme of peace for the eighties, analyzing from a Marxist position the major problems of contemporary international affairs.

The HERALD is also called upon to facilitate a study of the experience accumulated by the CPSU in the struggle for peace, for international detente and for the development of equal and mutually advantageous cooperation.

The first issue carries a number of interesting articles on various aspects of the foreign policy of the Soviet Union and most acute problems of present-day international relations. An information and reference section gives a chronicle of the main foreign political actions of the Soviet Union. The HERALD also carries information on the authors -- distinguished Soviet diplomats and scholars.

## IZVESTIYA VIEWS LABOR COLLECTIVES' ROLE

PM161512 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 12 Aug 83 Morning Edition pp 2-3

[Article by Candidate of Juridical Sciences N. Gureyev and Candidate of Historical Sciences D. Nikitin: "Labor Collectives in the Political System of Developed Socialism" -- capitalized passages printed in boldface]

[Text] The contemporary period in Soviet society's life, in political terms, is characterized by the further development of Soviet statehood and the expansion of socialist democracy. An organic part of this process is the deepening of democratic principles in the management of production and the enhancement of working people's activity.

The country now has more than 2.5 million labor collectives. It is in these cells of society that party and state plans are implemented, the goals set are put into practice, and material and spiritual assets are created. Here Soviet people learn to participate actively in political life and take part in the management of production and in discussing and resolving state and public affairs.

The labor collectives of enterprises, institutions, and organizations play an important part in the Soviet people's exercise of the power that belongs to them, in the management of state and public affairs, and in all our statewide work. Here important questions connected with the formation of the soviets of people's deputies which form the political basis of the USSR, with their activity, with the fulfillment of state plans for economic and social development, with the strengthening of the country's economic and defense might, with the enhancement of Soviet people's well-being, and with the education of the new person are discussed.

Labor collectives are the focus of the activity of all components in the political system of developed socialism -- the Communist Party, soviets of people's deputies, trade unions, the Komsomol, and other state and public organs. The state is represented in them by the administration. Each collective has a trade union organization, and nearly every one has a primary CPSU organization, a Komsomol organization, and organizations of various voluntary societies. They all operate in an interconnected way. The leading and guiding force and political nucleus of the labor collective is the party organization. In the conditions of developed socialism the necessary preconditions have been created for the comprehensive extension of labor collectives' rights and for increasing their role and activeness in resolving political, economic, and social tasks.

The law on labor collectives and on enhancing their role in the management of enterprises, institutions, and organizations which was adopted by the USSR Supreme Soviet after nationwide discussion and came into force on 1 August 1983 has created a firm legislative basis.

It has also opened up additional opportunities for active participation by labor collectives in all spheres of society's life and for the development of the labor and sociopolitical activeness of our country's citizens. The new law mobilizes workers, kolkhoz members, and employees to fulfill plans and socialist pledges, increase labor productivity, strengthen state and labor discipline, ensure a thrifty attitude toward the people's property, and improve working conditions and safety and sociocultural, housing, and consumer conditions. As Comrade Yu.V. Andropov pointed out in his speech at the CPSU Central Committee June (1983) Plenum, the Law on Labor Collectives is an act of great political significance, and it is very important for it to be fully implemented.

A major role belongs to labor collectives in providing the creative climate in production and in combating unproductive losses, laxity, neglect of people's duties, and drunkenness This role of theirs is particularly stressed in the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Council of Ministers, and AUCCTU resolution "On Stepping Up Work To Strengthen Socialist Labor Discipline."

The law (Article 4) enshrines the principles of participation by labor collectives in the management of enterprises, institutions, and organizations. These principles are defined by public ownership of the means of production, the collective nature of labor on the basis of comradely cooperation and mutual assistance among people free from exploitation, the planned development of the economy, and the socialist and truly democratic nature of our state of the whole people. The strict observance of these principles is a necessary condition of the successful implementation of the labor collective's functions and tasks and the fulfillment of its duty and commitments to the state and to society.

The new law, which gives concrete form to the labor collective's constitutional right to participate in discussing and resolving state and public affairs, sets out in concrete form its main powers in our country's political life (Article 5).

Under Soviet legislation labor collectives EXAMINE DRAFT LAWS AND DRAFT DECISIONS OF LOCAL SOVIETS WHICH ARE SUBMITTED FOR DISCUSSION, AND MAKE PROPOSALS BASED ON THEM.

Soviet laws express the state will and interests of the Soviet people and the Communist Party's policy. They play an important part in the management of society, in governing people's behavior and social relations, and in ensuring that the interests of the state, society, the collective, and the individual are harmoniously combined. Our society's normal development is inconceivable without the strictest observance of the laws which protect the interests of the state and society and citizens' rights.

The discussion of drafts of the most important state acts by the broad public serves the tasks of more fully expressing in Soviet laws, the people's will, the party's policy, and enhancing the laws' creative influence on social processes. A vivid demonstration of the democratic nature of Soviet society was the nationwide discussion of the draft Law on Labor Collectives, in which 110 million Soviet citizens participated. Some 1.2 million meetings were devoted to examining the draft, and more than 5 million people spoke at these meetings. The central, republican, and local press, television, and radio conducted a detailed day-by-day discussion of the draft law and substantiated amendments to it. A large number of proposals were contained in letters sent by citizens direct to the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and USSR Council of Ministers.

In all, during the nationwide discussion of the draft law more than 130,000 proposals and remarks were submitted. The working people, checking each line of the draft law against their collective's life, analyzed the state of affairs and spoke frankly of shortcomings and unutilized reserves.

Practical measures to improve work quality and strengthen discipline and order were outlined.

This had a positive effect on the activity of many collectives. Working people keenly criticized shortcomings in the activity of specific enterprises, institutions, organizations, and state and public organs and put forward proposals aimed at improving their work. The USSR Supreme Soviet, in its 17 June 1983 resolution, instructed soviets of people's deputies, their executive and administrative organs, ministries, state committees, and departments, and leaders of other state and public bodies to examine the proposals and observations on questions relating to these organs' activity put forward by citizens in connection with the discussion of the draft Law on Labor Collectives and to implement measures to put them into practice.

Soviets of people's deputies, exercising state leadership of the activity of labor collectives, submit for their discussion important questions of economic and sociocultural building. At the same time it has become the rule in our country for labor collectives to submit for examination by the soviets proposals on comprehensive economic and social development on their territory and on other issues. The organs of power and administration take into account the opinions and proposals of labor collectives in adopting the corresponding decisions, which makes them more effective and more concrete. Soviets of people's deputies regularly brief labor collectives on their work, on the decisions adopted, and on progress in fulfilling them.

Many years of sociopolitical practice reveal the labor collectives' tremendous role in holding election campaigns and forming the organs of state power. Collectives participate in preparing for and holding elections to the soviets of people's deputies both through their representatives on electoral commissions and directly. The law singles out the most important of all the labor collectives' powers in this sphere -- THE RIGHT TO NOMINATE CANDIDATES TO BE SOVIET DEPUTIES AND REPRESENTATIVES ON ELECTORAL COMMISSIONS. More than 8.6 million people, most of whom (58 percent) were workers and kolkhoz members, took part in the work of electoral commissions in the last local soviet elections (June 1982).

In the course of election campaigns labor collectives support the candidate deputy, or may revoke their decision to nominate the candidate; they elect the candidate's agents; they send representatives to the okrug election conference; they carry out agitation work in favor of their candidates. Representatives of labor collectives are present at the opening of voting at the polling station, during the counting of the votes at the polling station, and during the determining of the election results for the electoral okrug.

Labor collectives HEAR REPORTS FROM SOVIET DEPUTIES NOMINATED BY THE LABOR COLLECTIVE, AS WELL AS REPORTS FROM LOCAL SOVIET ISPOLKOMS AND THEIR SECTIONS AND ADMINISTRATIONS.

Under the law on the status of the people's deputies, a Supreme Soviet deputy is obliged at least once a year, and a local soviet deputy at least twice a year, to report on his work and the soviet's work to the voters and to the labor collectives and public organizations which nominated him as a candidate deputy. At the request of the labor collective, the deputy's report can be heard at any time. The deputy briefs the soviet on the report and on the proposals made.

When they address labor collectives, deputies report on the fulfillment of voters' instructions and on the results of the soviet's examination of proposals for comprehensive economic and social development and mobilize people to fulfill state plans and contract commitments, enhance labor productivity and output quality, strengthen labor discipline, and promote a thrifty attitude toward the people's property.

Every year 97-98 percent of our deputies make their reports at the time laid down by legislation, in connection with these reports about 2.5 million meetings are held in the country.

It should be added that Soviet ispolkoms and their sections and administrations regularly report to the population, and first and foremost to labor collectives. In 1982, for instance, more than 78 million people took part in meetings in connection with these reports.

Figures on the makeup of the deputies clearly indicate the close ties between labor collectives and organs of state power. More than half the soviet deputies (69.2 percent) are workers and kolkhoz members -- these are the people's worthy envoys, their best sons and daughters who have won universal honor and respect for their selfless labor. The deputies include 55,000 people working in science, culture, art, literature, and the press, 171,000 teachers and medical workers, and representative of many other sectors of the national economy and culture. Nearly 4,500 deputies have the titles of Hero of the Soviet Union and Hero of Socialist Labor, and about one-fourth of the deputies have been awarded orders and medals.

The formation of organs of state power on genuinely representative principles and the really democratic election procedure make it possible in practice for working people to choose the best people as soviet deputies and ensure the fullest possible representation of all strata of the population on those bodies.

LABOR COLLECTIVES HAVE THE RIGHT TO RAISE THE QUESTION OF RECALLING SOVIET DEPUTIES WHO HAVE NOT JUSTIFIED THE VOTERS' TRUST. And although the number of recalled deputies in our country is not great (thus in the 6 months after the last local soviet elections 59 people were recalled out of nearly 2.3 million deputies), the right of recall is further evidence of the democratic nature of our representative system.

In the event of the question of a deputy's recall being raised, the labor collective is guaranteed the right to unhindered agitation for or against the recall. The question of recalling a deputy is decided by an open ballot at meetings of voters in the okrug concerned, meetings being convened at enterprises, institutions, and organizations, and also at the voters' places of residence. Labor collectives participate in resolving the question of recalling a people's judge according to a similar procedure.

LABOR COLLECTIVES ELECT PERMANENT PRODUCTION CONFERENCES, PEOPLE'S CONTROL COMMITTEES, GROUPS, AND POSTS, COMRADES' COURTS, AND OTHER PUBLIC ORGANS WHICH OPERATE IN LABOR COLLECTIVES AND HEAR THEIR REPORTS.

Permanent production conferences are a tried and tested form of practical involvement of the working people's masses in the management of production. The conferences examine and resolve diverse questions connected with the elaboration of current and long-term plans, the improvement of the organization of production, the enhancement of workers' and employees' qualifications, the improvement of labor safety and cultural and consumer conditions, and much more. The country now has more than 140,000 permanent production conferences and 6 million people have been elected to them.

People's control groups and posts, public cadre sections [obshchestvennyye otdely kadrov], comrades' courts, team leaders' councils, and so forth operate effectively in labor collectives. The people's control groups and posts at enterprises and organizations are the biggest mass component in people's control.

They play an important part in verifying the execution of demands for improved production efficiency and work quality, the observance of state and labor discipline, the utilization of production reserves and the observance of the policy of thrift, and the strengthening of the protection of socialist property.

Comrades' courts -- elected public organs which examine the cases assigned to their jurisdiction (violations of labor discipline, drunkenness, petty theft, petty hooliganism, and other infringements of the law and minor property disputes between citizens) -- are set up at enterprises, institutions and organizations on the decision of a meeting of the labor collective. At least once a year the comrades' courts report on their activity at a meeting of the labor collective. The work at enterprises, institutions, and organizations is under the direct leadership of the trade union committee, and on a rayon or city scale that of the rayon or city soviet.

Labor collectives also have a great influence on the formation of the Soviet judicial system. They nominate candidates to be people's judges and at their meetings they elect by open vote the people's assessors of rayon (city) people's courts for a term of 2.5 years. In large labor collectives the meetings can be broken down into shops, sections, shifts, teams, and departments. The concrete powers of labor collectives in connection with the election of rayon (city) people's courts are fixed by the union republic's laws.

The role of labor collectives in the system of the socialist people's power is effective, broad, and large-scale. Their attention is now focused on the results of the CPSU Central Committee November (1982) and June (1983) Plenums and the Eighth USSR Supreme Soviet session.

All avenues in the labor collectives' work and all forms of participation by working people in the management of society and the state form a single complex. Their correct utilization will ensure the attainment of the goal for whose sake the Law on Labor Collectives was adopted and the enhancement of their role in the management of enterprises, institutions, and organizations. And this goal is to ensure that the word and opinion of the Soviet person gains still greater public weight and that his great sense of being master of his country is manifested in creative labor still more fully for the sake of the motherland's happiness and prosperity!

Work to implement the Law on Labor Collectives is increasingly developing. The soviets and the organs they create have a crucial role in this important statewide cause. The soviets are called upon to exercise constant monitoring of the law's observance at enterprises, institutions, and organizations and to disseminate leading experience. Questions connected with the law's execution will be discussed regularly at soviet sessions and sessions of union and autonomous republic Supreme Soviet presidiums, councils of ministers, local soviet ispolkoms, and the soviets' standing commissions (on the basis of the reports of leaders of enterprises, institutions, and organizations on the execution both of the law as a whole and of individual provisions; and on the basis of the reports of ministers and leaders of departments, executive committes, and other organs). Organs of people's control and the prosecutor's office and other state and public organs will actively promote the law's implementation by the methods available to them.

Labor collectives are an important element in the political system of developed socialism, which, as Comrade Yu.V. Andropov has noted, "is functioning and improving, finding ever new forms and methods of developing democracy and extending the proprietorial rights and opportunities of the working person in production and in all sociopolitical practice.

"This is the real socialist self-management by the people which develops in the course of building communism."

Increasing the labor collectives' role and activeness in the management of state and public consolidates socialism's integrity, ensures real participation by working people in the exercise of state power, and develops soviet peoples' labor and sociopolitical activeness with a view to the successful implementation of the Communist Party's program tasks.

## AZERBAIJAN RAYON PARTY COMMITTEE HOLDS PLENUM

GF161530 Baku Domestic Service in Azeri 0105 GMT 16 Aug 83

[Text] The Imishlinskiy Rayon Party Committee of Azerbaijan held its plenum yesterday. The plenum discussed the obligations of the rayon party organization in realizing the decisions adopted by the June 1983 CPSU Central Committee Plenum and the assertions and recommendations put forward in the address delivered by Comrade Yuriy Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

The report presented by Kadir Ismailzade, first secretary of the Imishlinskiy Rayon Party Committee, in connection with the matter discussed, deliberated on the work carried out regarding the decisions of the June CPSU Central Committee Plenum and on the question of eliminated shortcomings, plans for eliminating deficiencies and pending duties. Discussions were held on the matter.

Mushteba Nazarov, party committee secretary of the kolkhoz named after Birdeshir Kasimov; Adil Akhmedov, chief of the Araz Kolkhoz; Mushkulat Karayeva, cotton grower of the kolkhoz named after Sadyr; Shukuf Beytullayev, editor of KRASNAYA ZVEZDA published in the rayon; andothers addressed the plenum.

Ismail Askerov, member of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee and chairman of the Azerbaijan Party Commission, participated in the work of the plenum. He addressed the plenum on the (?obligations) of the ideological cadres of the rayon in the direction of (?realizing) the decisions of the June CPSU Central Committee Plenum. The plenum adopted a wide-ranging decision.

## ARMENIAN COMMUNIST PARTY CC HOLDS PLENUM

GF150535 Yerevan SOVETAKAN AYASTAN in Armenian 13 Jul 83 p 1

[Text] A plenum of the Armenian Communist Party Central Committee was held on 12 July 1983. It reviewed the tasks of the republican party organizations in light of the June 1983 CPSU Central Committee plenum results and resolutions and the speech of Comrade Y.V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

K.S. Demirchyan, first secretary of the Armenian Communist Party Central Committee, addressed the plenum.

An exchange of views on the speech was held by Comrades L.N. Nersesyan, first secretary of Yerevan Gorkom; D.A. Arutyunyan, first secretary of Leninakan Gorkom; G.A. Oganyan, first secretary of Kirovakan Gorkom; V.I. Shupin, engineer at the Razdhan Branch of the State Committee for the Supply of Agricultural Machinery; V.A. Turyan, first secretary of the Armenian SSR Komsomol; L.M. Kroyan, editor of SOVETAKEN AYASTAN daily; T.K. Kurbanov, first secretary of the Amasiya Raykom; G.A. Arakelyan, Armenian SSR minister of culture; G.V. Minasyan, first secretary of Ararat Raykom; A.I. Isoyan, machine operator at the Derek sovkhoz in Aragatz Rayon; V.G. Petrosyan, chairman of the Armenian SSR Writer's Union; academician G.A. Galoyan, secretary of the Armenian SSR Academy of

Sciences; S.T. Akhumyan, minister of education; G.M. Mugnetsyan, chairman of the State Committee for Publishing Houses, Printing Plants and the Book Trade; and B.G. Tumasyan, general director of "Hayelectraluys" Production Association.

The plenum of the Central Committee adopted a decision in accordance with the discussion on the issue.

The plenum appointed Comrade M.K. Kotanyan administrator of the Armenian Communist Party Central Committee Administration of Affairs Department. With that the plenum of the Central Committee concluded.

The plenum of the Armenian Communist Party Central Committee was participated in by Comrades V.A. Kondratiyev, chief of the sector of the CPSU Central Committee Organizational Party Work Department, and V.K. Baykova, section chief of the CPSU Central Committee Propaganda Department.

## TURKMEN JUSTICE MINISTRY, SUPREME COURT MEET

GF161648 Ashkhabad Domestic Service in Russian 1545 GMT 16 Aug 83

[Text] A joint expanded meeting of the board of the Turkmen SST Justice Ministry and the Turkmen SSR Supreme Court Presidium has been held. Turkmen Justice Minister Khaitov presented a report on the results of the work of organs and institutions of the republic's Justice Ministry during the first half of 1983 and the tasks emerging from the decisions of the June 1983 CPSU Central Committee Plenum.

The board noted that the justice institutions and [word indistinct] organs have introduced a number of measures aimed at combating law violations, improving the courteous role of courts, at [word indistinct] activity of judges and at [word indistinct] of the population. In addition, it was noted that the role of the justice organs in strengthening law and order are not fully conforming with the raised demands and with available capabilities.

The board approved corresponding resolutions on questions discussed. Comrade Bekiyev, chief of the Administrative Organs Department of the Turkmenistan Communist Party Central Committee, addressed the board.

## TYUMEN GAS PIPELINE PROGRESS DESCRIBED

PM170658 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 Jul 83 Second Edition p 3

Report by PRAVDA correspondent V. Lisin: "Northern Kilometer: On the Urengoy-Pomary-Uzhgorod Gas Pipeline"]

[Excerpts] Tyumen Oblast -- The powerful fuel pipeline linking Urengoy, Pomary, and Uzhgorod has been laid at an accelerated pace. The gas has already crossed the Urals and is flowing through the country's European part.

What new experience have the construction workers accumulated in fulfilling this task of tremendous state importance?

The course to the finishing post is difficult. In January this year subdivisions of the Glavsibtruboprovodstroy finished the construction of the Urengoy to Novopskov gas pipeline, laying around 300 km of steel despite the late advent of winter and the slight froosts. They they promptly transferred their efforts to a new section to build an export artery.

"And here the weather tried to obstruct us," A. Gerdt, chief engineer of the Glavsibtruboprovodstroy, recalls. "The spring arrived early, cutting off the supply channels to the most important construction site because of bad roads. But the pipeline workers -- as outlined in the accelerated schedule -- finished the basic line work in 3 months and, in May, finished the installation of eight compressor station connecting assemblies.

V. Kernitskiy arrived in the Tyumen north 5 years ago. He started as a work superintendent on the Urengoy to Chelyabinsk section. Now he is chief of the Severtruboprovodstroy Trust's 115h Administration. He led the sixth technological gang -- which became one of the best in the sector -- in the building of the export pipeline.

The Ministry of Construction of Petroleum and Gas Industry Enterprises pays great attention to labor organization in the building of the powerful fuel arteries. In its time the creation of specialized excavating, welding, and insulating teams was a step forward. The pace of work on the pipeline increased noticeably and individual collectives began to achieve record outputs. But the trouble was that the interfaces between the subdivisions "began to crack." Somebody would hold up somebody else or else "spurt" a long way ahead, which was no good either since extra efforts were then requaired and quality suffered. Moreover, it became apparent that under these conditions engineering and technical workers were not really interested in the speedy building of the pipeline. So the idea was born of creating technological gangs to ensure the "turnkey" handover of the underground pipeline, not piecemeal as before but all at once. Now everybody was working for the chief ultimate task and each person was responsible for it.

A second factor was that the job's success was ensured by the high sense of responsibility of each worker. A meeting of V. Kernitskiy's technological gang decided to try to move forward at a rate of 1 km of finished gas pipeline a day. And the collective kept its word. Thus, V. Lyubimtsev's welding and assembly team, which started work on the export pipeline 4 December, reported the completion of work on the 11th kilometer by 22 February. The necessary rhythm was also ensured by V. Madenov's insulation workers, V. Lunkin's excavation workers, and V. Nikitin's ballasting workers.

A spirit of labor competition prevailed on the pipeline. This was yet another component of success. All the production components tried to maintain the set rhythm.

And prompt action was taken here in the event of failures in coordination or stoppages in supplies of particular materials. Fortunately, there were not many such gaps in the work.

The management was given great help by the administration's party organizations, the gang's communists, people's controllers, and the trade union aktiv. The good work was assisted by well organized daily life. A great deal was done here to ensure that the pipeline's railcar village had as many comforts as possible. There is a club, a canteen, a hotel, and a bathhouse here and an Ekran television installation is in operation.

It must be noted that efficient coordination of the partners' actions was one of the chief elements in labor organization for the Glavsibtruboprovodstroy subdivisions.

In discussing the components of success we must not ignore factors -- difficult to calculate but important -- such as Soviet people's enthusiasm and patriotism. The U.S. Administration's attempts to obstruct the laying of the export gas pipeline kindled a desire to work even better and more productively in the hearts of construction workers, planners, and machine and equipment creators. The commissioning of the powerful fuel artery is also in its way a response to President Reagan from Soviet people.

As the pipeline building season which has just elapsed has shown, the Tyumen pipeline builders are equal to the responsible tasks. But even now in the middle of the 5-year period it is obvious that these tasks will become more complex from year to year. Thus, whereas prior to 1981 the main administration's subdivisions laid half a length (nitka) of gas pipeline a year and last year achieved double the pace. This year they have planned to increase it yet again to one and a half lengths a year.

Up till last season the output of one comprehensive technological gang was on average 97 km a year. Last winter this was increased to 105 km. Considering that the main administration's subdivisions have at their disposal the technical resources to form an extra three to four gangs, it is possible to say with certainty that it is a perfectly realistic target to attain a building rate of two main gas pipeline lengths a year.

However, this year's construction work has also revealed certain errors. Some "interfaces" between the construction worker and their partners have proved unstable. Closer contact is one of the chief reserves which must be brought into play to ensure that next season in the north at least 2,000 km of pipeline -- 700 km more than last season -- willbe built. In addition to the Urengoy to Center I pipeline and most of the Urengoy to Center II pipeline, a huge amount of work on the northern gas deposits is still to be carried out. A number of underground arteries for water, gas condensate, and oil are still to be laid too.

"The complexity of the tasks facing the Tyumen workers," said V. Kuramin, USSR deputy minister of construction of petroleum and gas industry enterprises, "requires a more serious and considered approach to the preparatory period this summer. In order to ensure the absolute fulfillment of the outlined program, the volume of summer construction work must be sharply increased...."

It is difficult to believe that just a few years ago all work on the pipeline ceased in summer. But now the Tyumen construction workers are coming increasingly close to a situation of continuing pipeline building all the year round. However, this needs special equipment, especially marsh tractors -- vehicles with wider tracks which have proved their worth on the Tyumen routes.

## YENISEY RIVER ECOLOGY PROJECT DETAILED

LD151137 Moscow TASS in English 1107 GMT 15 Aug 83

[Text] Leningrad, August 15 TASS -- The Mainskiy hydro built on the Yenisey River is to fulfill an unusual task -- to ensure the ecological protection of the river during the functioning of the Sayano-Shushenskaya hydro, the biggest one in the Eurasian Continent, which is being built on this great Siberian river. The dam of the Mainskiy hydro will block the river downstream from the Sayano-Shushenskaya hydro. Leningrad enterprises have started the manufacture of equipment for the original "satellite" hydroelectric station: The first power generating unit is being assembled at the "Elektrosila" amalgamation.

Mikhail Alexandrov, chief design engineer of the new station, told TASS that when all the 720-megawatt power generating units of the Sayano-Shuskenskaya hydro were put into operation, the downstream water level would go up by 6 metres. When the units are brought to a stop at night, the tide will fall down the river. The dam of the Mainskiy hydro will offset those oscillations. Three 107-megawatt power units of the station will by their operation ensure the even flow. This is necessary to preserve spawning areas, water-meadows and the zone inhabited by wild animals.

The specialist recalled that a cascade of hydroelectric stations has already been built on the Yenisey (its length is about 5,000 kilometres) and on the Angara, its tributary. Their aggregate capacity is close to 15 million kilowatts. The 6-million-kilowatt Krasnoyarskaya station is the biggest of them. These major power plants supply with electricity the intensively developing regions of Siberia. The Sayano-Shushenskaya hydro is to reach full design capacity -- 7.2 million kilowatts -- by 1985.

## BRIEFS

NEW POWER STATIONS -- Report from Dushanbe: Three new hydro-stations will be built on the Gunt River at a height of more than 2,000 meters above sea level. At present Tajik specialists have completed their prospecting work and have precisely defined the region for the construction of the future GES. Their total planned capacity exceeds 60,000 KWH. The construction of the first station will begin in the next year. Power engineering in Tajikistan is developing very quickly. The Baypaza GES, the fifth on the Vakhsh River, will soon be producing power. At present the largest station in Central Asia is being built on this river: the Rogun GES with a capacity of 3,600,000 KWH. Thanks to the growth of power capacity, new industries -- chemical and non-ferrous metallurgy -- have recently appeared in the republic and are intensively developing. Around the southern Tajik territorial production complex new towns and settlements are growing up. [Summary] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1030 GMT 15 Aug 83 LD]

## CSA REPORTS ON HARVESTING OF WINTER CROPS

LD170046 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 16 Aug 83

[Text] The harvesting and sowing of winter crops on the fields of the Russian Federation: The Central Statistical Administration of the RSFSR has drawn up the latest report on the course of field work in collective farms, state farms and inter-farm enterprises of the republic. Grain and pulse crops, excluding corn, have been reaped on an area of more than 37 million hectares, which is 55 percent of that planned. Almost 90 percent of the grain which has been cut has been threshed. Over the past week harvesting rates have risen somewhat compared with the previous week.

However, the rain which has fallen has once again recalled that one cannot delay, or losses may be caused in the harvest. With every day there is an increase in the number of farms which have successfully fulfilled the first requirement, the state plan for grain purchase. This is particularly true of kolkhozes and sovkhozes in Kuybyshev and Saratov Oblasts and in the Tatar Autonomous Republic.

Reports are coming in from entire rayons. For example, in Gorkiy and Belgorod Oblasts many rayons have not only overfulfilled their tasks but continue to deliver grain to the elevators, intending to make up for debts incurred over the first 2 years of the 5-year-plan period. While they are gathering in the present harvest, land husbandry workers are laying the foundation for the harvest of 1984. Plowing of fallow and sowing of winter crops is underway. They occupy almost 3 million hectares.

## SELSKAYA ZHIZN EDITORIAL ON SEED PROCUREMENT

PM161609 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 14 Aug 83 p 1

[Editorial: "Seeds Should Be Prepared Now"]

[Excerpt] This year's weather conditions and major positive changes in farming make it possible to put on the agenda an urgent issue which can be expressed extremely clearly and simply as follows: Every republic, kray, and oblast has the potential to create its own reliable seed stock. This applies primarily to laying in stocks of winter crop seeds.

Over 9 million metric tons of wheat, rye, and barley seeds are required to fulfill the winter grain sowing plan. In addition, it is planned to lay in 2.3 million metric tons of seeds of these crops for the carry-over stocks. Is there a real possibility of fulfilling the envisaged plans? The teams of specialists in the union and republican agricultural ministries give a positive reply to this question: Yes, there is a real possibility. But, for this, seed-growing and other farms must make an all-out effort. This also applies to procurement enterprises whose task it is to exert the maximum effort to purchase and preserve seed grain. Special attention must be paid here to fostering a careful attitude to new high-yield strains of seeds. It is planned to allocate 13.7 million hectares of the winter field to such strains, which is 3.3 million hectares more than last year. Primarily the areas of highly productive semi-dwarf strains of durum winter wheat, short-stem rye, and hardy winter barley will be expanded. Among the new strains the largest areas will be given over to the "Akhtyrchapka," "Tarasovskaya-29," "Odesskaya Polukarlilovaya," "Dneprovskaya-846" and "Kharkovskaya-81" strains of winter wheat, the "Chulpan," "Voskhod-1," and "Kustro" strains or rye, the "Tsiklon," "Oskamyt," and "Novator" strains of barley, and some others.

While displaying paramount concern for the winter field, the spring field must not however be forgotten. In this connection, fulfilling the plan for laying in pulse crop seeds for state resources now requires special attention. Especially because the picture is still vague regarding these crops. While major pea producers such as Voronezh and Belgorod Oblasts have successfully coped with the plans, Ulyanovsk and Kursk Oblasts have delayed the plans' fulfillment for no reason. Many farms of the Ukraine and the north Caucasus deserve serious criticism in this regard.

High-quality seeds are the basis for a good harvest. Nobody disputes this truth, but it requires constant backup with practical work. It is the duty of party and soviet organs, the rayon agro-industrial associations' councils, kolkhoz and sovkhoz leaders, and all workers of the agro-industrial complex to show constant concern for this basis, for without a basis, without a foundation, there can be no sound edifice -- that is, no subtantial harvest in the future.

## LAGS IN GRAIN DELIVERIES TO ELEVATORS REPORTED

LD151329 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 15 Aug 83

[Text] The rate of delivery of grain to elevators is increasing at kolkhozes and sovkhozes. Reports we have received today include a particularly large number from the Volga area. The above-plan sale of grain to the state has begun in the Syzranskiy and Privolzhskiy rayons of Kuybyshev Oblast. In Saratov Oblast, much grain was delivered to elevators on Saturday and Sunday. There too, much grain in several rayons are successfully fulfilling their pledges. Farms that have a good crop are reviewing their obligations taking this into account, to make up what they owe to the state for the first 2 years of the 5-year plan.

The USSR Ministry of Procurement tells us that the grain growers of Azerbaijan, Uzbekistan and Turkmania are setting an example of good organization in grain procurement. Many rayons in those republics are selling grain of cereal crops above the plan. Excellent quality wheat is being delivered to state stores in the Kuban. Grain of strong and nutritious varieties has been procured there to a total of 1.3 million tons. In the non-Chernozem zone of the RSFSR, the farms of Bryansk, Ryazan and Gorkiy Oblasts are close to fulfilling their plans. In the central Chernozem zone, this applies in Kursk and Tambov Oblasts.

There are many farms that have overfulfilled the plan in the Ukraine, particularly in Lvov, Ivano-Frankovsk Volyn and Ternopol Oblasts. Grain from the Kazakh virgin lands has reached the elevators.

At the same time, the Ministry of Procurement says, there are also farms where much threshed grain has accumulated on the threshing sites, but is not reaching the elevators. In Kursk Oblast, for example, [name indistinct] Rayon is not in any hurry about getting grain to the elevators. Similar signals are coming in from Penza and Belgorod Oblasts. The managers of certain farms and rayons are unjustifiably slow in fulfilling the varieties plan. These rayons are particularly numerous in Kirovograd, Zhitomir and Belgorod Oblasts. Peas and other leguminous crops are lying about there. In some cases the railwaymen are at fault. Hardly any wagons are being supplied to certain elevators in Uralsk and Volgograd Oblasts, where there is a lot of grain in the stores.

## SALYUT-7 COSMONAUTS PERFORM REDOCKING MANEUVER

LD161812 Moscow TASS in English 1807 GMT 16 Aug 83

[Text] Moscow August 16 TASS -- The cosmonauts Vladimir Lyakhov and Aleksandr Aleksandrov have been working on board the research station "Salyut-7" for 50 days now.

In accordance with the flight programme they have today redocked the spaceship "Soyuz 7-9." The rearrangement of the orbital complex has been done for clearing the docking port in the service module of the station and ensuring the possibility of carrying out further transport operations for the supply of the complex with fuel and the necessary cargoes.

Before undocking the cosmonauts checked on the serviceability of the onboard systems of the complex, passed over into the "Soyuz T-9" spaceship and closed the transfer hatches. At 18 hours 25 minutes Moscow time the spaceship separated from the space station "Salyut-7."

Mutual search and rendezvous systems of the two spacecraft were switched on at the preset time. The station made a 180-degrees turn. Then the "Soyuz T-9" was linked up and docked with the transfer module of the "Salyut-7" station.

After checking on the air tightness of the joint the cosmonauts opened the hatches and passed into the compartment of the station.

At all stages of manoeuvering in the near-earth orbit the onboard systems of the "Salyut-7" station and the "Soyuz T-9" spaceship were functioning normally. The crew were working efficiently and confidently.

The cosmonauts Lyakhov and Aleksandrov feel well.

## BRIEFS

UN SEMINAR VISITS TASHKENT -- The participants of a UN seminar arrived in Tashkent, the capital of Uzbek SSR. The seminar's theme was on planning residential areas within the framework of the concept of protecting the environment. Representatives from countries in Africa, Australia and Southeast Asia acquainted themselves for 10 days with the experiences in constructing residential areas in warm regions. They also visited Samarkand and Bukhara and kolkhozes and sovkhozes in various parts of the republic and conferred with experts in the field of constructing dwelling quarters and in other architectural domains. [Text] [Tashkent International Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 11 Aug 83 GF]

## SHESTOPALOV GREETS MILITARY CONSTRUCTORS

OW161221 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 2345 GMT 13 Aug 83

[Address by Marshal of Engineer Troops Nikolay Fedorovich Shestopalov, USSR deputy minister of defense for construction and troop billeting, on the occasion of Construction Workers' Day, from the "I Serve the Soviet Union" program -- live or recorded; date and place not given]

[Text] Comrades: Today, all Soviet people, servicemen of the Army and Navy, and toilers at military construction projects are solemnly marking Construction Workers' Day. In this focal year of the 11th 5-Year Plan, this occasion is marked in an atmosphere of the inspired labor of the Soviet people and their Armed Forces in implementing the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress, the June 1983 CPSU Central Committee Plenum, and the propositions and conclusions contained in the addresses of Comrade Yu.V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

Military construction workers, together with all Soviet people, ardently approve of, and unanimously support, the wise Leninist internal and foreign policies of the CPSU, directed at furthering the prosperity of our motherland, strengthening its economic and defense might, and ensuring peace throughout the world.

The birth of military construction units is associated with name of Vladimir Ilyich Lenin and the activities of the Communist Party. Created during the years of the civil war, they have traversed a glorious combat and labor path, together with all the Armed Forces. They actively took part in the rout of interventionists and White Guards, restored the national economy, which was ruined by the war, constructed plants, factories, mines, electric power stations, and built Komsomolsk-Na-Amure. They carried out a large volume of work for the special protection of state borders.

Military construction workers also solved most important tasks in the years of the Great Patriotic War. With their own hands, they erected 562 lines of defense, repaired nearly 40,000 kilometers of road, and built more than 5,000 bridges, with a total length of 140,000 linear meters.

All this was done under enemy fire. At times, military construction workers had to put down their tools and take part in battles, together with frontline troops. Here is only one example: In February 1945, our forward subunits captured a bridgehead on the opposite bank of the Oder River in the Breslau region. The enemy made desperate attempts to destroy the bridgehead. A bridge had to be built quickly, and personnel and combat equipment had to be ferried across. An engineering subunit, under the command of Captain Kolganov, was given this task. The ice suddenly broke up, and turned the building of the bridge into a struggle with the elements. The construction troops acted selflessly. They worked in the icy water for 36 hours, but accomplished the task. Many of them were honored with state awards for this heroic deed, and Captain Kolganov and Senior Sergeant Skatkov were awarded the title Hero of the Soviet Union.

The military labor of military construction workers, in the years of the last war, are highly assessed by the Communist Party and the Soviet Government. More than 150,000 military construction workers were awarded orders and medals of the Soviet Union for the model execution of command tasks. Military construction workers greatly contributed to restoring the national economy, which had been destroyed by the war. With their own hands, they built or reconstructed thousands of industrial facilities.

Thanks to the concern of the party and the people, our Army and Navy today are equipped with the most modern weapons and combat equipment, and have everything necessary to reliably defend the gains of the October Revolution. Military construction units are developing together with the whole Armed Forces. Ideological training, combat skill, and the vocational training of personnel are being improved. The military construction worker is primarily a soldier and a defender of the motherland. He regularly engages in combat, political, physical and drill training. At the same time, he is a professional construction worker.

Military subunits have become a genuine school of life for young people. Young people who arrive in our units obtain diverse construction trades. Many are subsequently content to devote their lives to the honorable trade of a construction worker, and letters from construction chiefs and party committes are often sent to units where they served thanking them for their excellent training of construction personnel and for educating active builders of communism.

The doors of higher military schools, training commanders, engineers, and political workers for military construction units are wide open to servicemen who have decided to become professional military construction workers.

Currently, toilers at military construction sites are successfully fulfilling party and state tasks, and are strenuously working to realize the construction program of the 11th 5-Year Plan.

In 2 and 1/2 years, the hands of military construction workers have built, reconstructed and repaired a large number of facilities for the Army and Navy, including modern school buildings, barracks, and cultural and general-purpose buildings. All this substantially improves the life, combat training and everyday activities of Armed Force's personnel.

The semiannual plan for 1983 has also been fulfilled, according to all technical and economic indicators. Reduction of the prime production cost of construction and installation work, an increase in labor productivity, and a rise in the quality of construction have been ensured. The brigade contract has been further disseminated.

The socialist competition, begun on the initiative of the Red Banner Odessa Military District's construction troops under the motto "Work Efficiently and Qualitatively, Use Production Reserves to the Maximum," is acquiring an increasingly broad scope.

Supporting the initiative of the country's leading construction workers devoted to the 25th anniversary of the movement of shock workers and communist labor collectives, Communists and Komsomol members, cadre workers among the youth mentors, brigades and collectives which are actively participating in the "For a Communist Attitude to Labor Movement," are setting an example in the struggle to achieve the set tasks. For instance, the brigade of Ivan Vasilyevich Savotnikov, Hero of Socialist Labor state prize laureate, and merited construction worker of the RSFSR, has reviewed its obligations and decided to fulfill the annual plan by 15 December.

Many military construction worker collectives are striving to fulfill the annual plan with less manpower, and for the right to be called an excellent quality brigade. Comrade Basov's brigade's initiative, to work without injuries or accidents, is finding support. In the vanguard of the competition are construction directorate collectives of the Odessa, Belorussian and Central Asian Military Districts and the Northern Fleet, and organizations headed by Comrades Dukhin, Sukhov, Ramenko, Smirnov, Vakhrushev and Flerov.

Good work is being done by workers of construction industry enterprises and apartment rental and design organizations.

In accordance with the provisions of the November and June Plenums of the CPSU Central Committee, work is underway in unit construction organizations to improve planning, raise labor productivity, mechanize construction work, and better utilize equipment, machinery and motor vehicles. Measures are being taken to introduce the achievements of scientific and technical progress and leading experience, as well as economic use of raw and other materials into the practice of construction production.

Much attention is being devoted to the elaboration of new standard plans for residential houses and administrative, cultural and service buildings, and to improving their architectural appearance. In accordance with the new plans, the construction workers are replacing old with new model -- standard, as we call them -- military towns. A complex of collapsible general military buildings, in the Modul series, are in production.

Commanders, political organs and party, trade union and Komsomol organizations are carrying out extensive work to realize the decisions of the June CPSU Central Committee Plenum in ideological and political, labor, and moral training of personnel, and in unifying the multinational military and labor collectives. The task now lies in consolidating what has been achieved, and making a maximum contribution -- as Marshal of the Soviet Union Dmitriy Fedorovich Ustinov, USSR minister of defense, requires -- to raising the combat readiness of the Army and Navy.

Under conditions of a sharp exacerbation of the international situation, military construction workers are required to struggle with even greater persistence for fulfillment of state plans and socialist pledges, scheduled commissioning of projects, higher efficiency and quality of construction work, increased labor productivity and strengthened plan, technological, military and labor discipline. Maximum efforts are required to fulfill plans for housing, cultural and service construction work.

In conclusion, I would like to take this opportunity to sincerely greet the toilers on military construction projects and veterans of military construction on the occasion of our wonderful holiday, and to wish you all sound health, happiness and further successes in labor. I would like to address words of gratitude, particularly to the right-flank workers on our construction projects, who have received high state awards, honorary titles and other incentives, on the eve of the holiday.

Permit me to express confidence that military construction workers, in close unity around the Leninist party and its Central Committee, will continue to honorably fulfill their military duty and will exert all efforts to successfully solve the tasks of capital construction for 1983 and the 11th 5-Year Plan as a whole. Greetings on the holiday, dear comrades.

## DEPUTY AIR FORCE CHIEF DISCUSSES COMBAT MIGHT

LD171358 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1253 GMT 17 Aug 83

[Text] Moscow, 17 Aug (TASS) -- The modern Soviet Air Force is a combat force expected to carry out successfully any complex tasks to ensure the security of the homeland and the countries of the socialist community, said Colonel General of the Air Force Vasiliy Reshetnikov, deputy commander in chief of the USSR Air Force, in a conversation with a TASS correspondent. He gave the interview in connection with USSR Air Force Day, which is marked annually on the third Sunday of August.

Our achievements, the increase in the international prestige of the USSR and other countries of the socialist community, and the successes of the forces of peace, democracy, and social progress are obviously not to the liking of the reactionary circles of imperialism, primarily U.S. imperialism, the general continued.

Hiding behind fabrications about the so-called "Soviet military threat" and "Soviet military superiority," they are trying to alter in their favor the military-strategic balance that has developed between socialism and imperialism; they are spiralling the arms race and preparing for a new world war. Concentrating their efforts on the resolution of two interlinked tasks -- communist construction and the strengthening of peace -- the CPSU Central Committee and the Soviet Government is continually concerned with further raising the defense capability of the country and strengthening the combat might of the Soviet Armed Forces. This concern is specifically reflected in the increase of the combat might of the Air Force.

The general noted that aircraft-carrying missiles are now the basis of the Air Force. They are equipped with modern weapons, means of detecting the enemy, fire control, and the most up-to-date navigation equipment. The aviation missiles [aviatsionniye rakety] of these aircraft, including nuclear ones, enable enemy targets to be hit without entering the range of its antiair defenses.

New multipurpose aircraft have been built with variable wing geometry and powerful flying equipment for vertical take off and landing. Military aviation can resolve a broad circle of tasks in covering and supporting ground troops and winning dominance of the air. Many Soviet aircraft have no equal in the world in the height, speed, and range of flight. In recent years, the speed of combat aircraft has risen by 2-2.5 times, and the "ceiling" of supersonic aircraft has risen to 30 kms and more.

Great changes have taken place in the aircraft pool of military-transport aviation as well, said Vasiliy Reshetnikov.

Soviet servicemen, closely rallied around the CPSU and boundlessly loyal to their people, in combat collaboration with the armies of the member countries of the Warsaw Pact, stand vigilantly guarding peace, always ready to move to defend the socialist homeland and carry out with honor their patriotic and internationalist duty.

## WARSAW PACT UNITS TO HOLD EXERCISE IN NORTH SEA

LD121529 Hamburg DPA in German 1434 GMT 12 Aug 83

[Text] Flensburg, 12 Aug (DPA) -- A Warsaw Pact naval unit consisting of four fighting and six auxilliary and supply ships of the Soviet Baltic Fleet, the Polish Naval Fleet and the GDR Navy is on its way from the Baltic to the North Sea. This was stated on Friday by the FRG Naval Fleet Command in Gluecksburg (Schleswig-Flensburg District). Presumably the unit will hold exercises in the North and Norwegian seas -- as they have done annually since 1980.